

# ARMY NAVY GAZETTE OF THE JOURNAL. REGULAR



# NAVY AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

VOLUME XIX.—NUMBER 50.  
WHOLE NUMBER 986.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1882.

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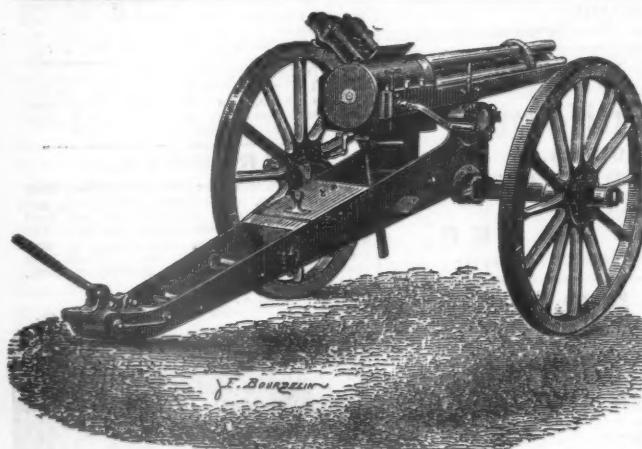
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## PERSONAL ITEMS.

GEN. C. McKeever, U. S. A., returned to Washington early in the week from New York and resumed duty as acting adjutant general during the absence of Gen. Drum.

SECRETARY Chandler, July 8, telegraphed to Chief Engineer Melville, at Irkutsk, that he and his party, which includes Noroz and Niedermann, may come home at their earliest convenience.

MAJOR W. A. Elderkin, of the Subsistence Department, being still indisposed, will remain east for the summer, returning to Cheyenne September next.

THE Hon. Perry Belmont, of New York, sends the following notice to the *New York World*, July 7: "Having been invited by the Secretary of War to nominate a candidate for appointment as a cadet at West Point from the First Congressional District of New York, I would esteem it a favor if you will give notice in the columns of your paper that a competitive examination for such nomination and appointment will be held at the Town Hall, in the village of Jamaica, on Friday, the 28th day of July, 1882, at 11 o'clock A. M. Gen. Henry A. Abbot, U. S. A.; Capt. Thomas Ward, 1st U. S. Artillery, and Thomas S. Mount, Esq., of Stony Brook, Suffolk County, N. Y., have kindly consented to conduct the examination.

THE Vallejo *Evening Chronicle* of June 29 says: Lieut. C. S. Richman, U. S. N., of Mare Island, has been making an experiment in chicken raising that bids fair to be very successful, and introduce in the market a new class of poultry that will be very much sought after.

W. S. SHARP, of Trenton, N. J., has recently published a "History of the Flag of the U. S. Frigate *Bon Homme Richard*."

GEN. Gabriel B. Paul, U. S. A., retired, and family, have left Washington for the summer, and are located at Gaithersburg, in the vicinity of the 2d Artillery Encampment.

The families of many Army officers on duty in Washington have left for cooler summer quarters, to be visited from time to time by their liege lords, for a longer or shorter season as the exigencies of duty may permit.

GEN. E. O. C. Ord, U. S. A., with Mrs. Ord are visiting in this vicinity. Mrs. Mason, wife of Lieut. John S. Mason, 15th U. S. Infantry, is with the party.

MAJ. John C. Bates, 20th Infantry, will, by direction of Gen. Sheridan, supervise the rifle competitions of the Division of the Missouri teams, soon to take place at Fort Leavenworth.

CAPT. H. F. Brewerton, 5th U. S. Artillery, who left Fort Hamilton recently for a few months' rest, will spend most of his time at Hampton, N. H.

PROMINENT Philadelphians are petitioning to have the order transferring Capt. William Ludlow, Corps of Engineers U. S. A., from their city, revoked.

CAPT. M. Sicard, U. S. N., Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, is expected in New York soon to spend a few weeks with his family.

CAPT. Kinzie Bates, 1st U. S. Infantry, an old Michigan acquaintance, will come East on a four months' leave as soon as things quiet down in Arizona.

THE Albany *Press* and *Knickerbocker* of July 6 says: The quarterly report of the U. S. Rendezvous here under Capt. Davi, U. S. A., shows 66 enlistments and 211 rejections, 91 of which were for intemperance. Thirty-three of the recruits were born in New York State. Joseph Dunn, the deserter arrested Tuesday, is an Albanian and resided at No. 50 Church street. The average height of the recruits is 5 ft. 6 in., age 24 years. Cost of transportation to depot \$1.50 each.

The veterans of the National Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Ohio, have prepared a petition to Congress, protesting against what is known as the Board of Managers' bill. This bill provides that all pensions of inmates in excess of five dollars per month shall be applied to the purposes of the Home, those veterans having families to support being excepted. The bill was prepared by the Board of Managers on the plea that it is necessary for the preservation of proper discipline in the Home. It has aroused wide opposition among the veterans, of whom there are over 4,500 in the Dayton Home, about 1,500 of whom are pensioners.

THE Ordnance depot at Tongue River having been done away with, Lieut. F. W. Sibley, 2d Cavalry, in charge of it, has joined Troop E of his regiment for temporary duty.

CHAPLAIN G. W. Collier, U. S. A., of Fort Pembina, visits the east to remain until September next.

COL. E. R. Plaist, U. S. A., Gen. Pope's adjutant general, left Fort Leavenworth this week to enjoy a leave of absence, somewhat of a rare event with him. He will rejoin about October 1.

LIEUT. W. P. Edgerton, 2d U. S. Artillery, lately relieved from duty at Willet's Point, will remain on leave until it is time for him to go to West Point, August 28.

ADjt. J. W. Wilkinson, 7th U. S. Cavalry, has hoisted the recruiting flag at Fort Meade, D. T.

CAPT. W. Lyman, 5th Infantry, takes to Fort Keogh, a detachment of recruits for the 5th U. S. Infantry, after which he will return to St. Paul.

At length it seems to be decided that Gen. Schofield will command on the Pacific Coast when Gen. McDowell goes on the retired list.

It is stated that the marriage of Miss Prince, daughter of Colonel W. E. Prince, U. S. A. (retired), to Mr. Colgate, of New York, will take place next September.

LIEUT. Solon F. Massey, 5th U. S. Artillery, visiting at Sandusky, Ohio, will shortly join for duty at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.

Capt. H. H. Buger, U. S. A., of Fort Totten, D. T., has taken a month's holiday.

WEST POINT is the birthplace of the Garrison brothers, who this year, have purchased from strangers the old homestead in which they were born. It lies south of the Military Academy, a short distance at the foot of Bear Mountain. It is the intention of the family to erect a memorial home on the old homestead site, in which will be placed the portraits of all the Garrison brothers, and their mother, who has now been dead forty years. The Garrison family first immigrated to the highlands of the Hudson and settled at West Point in the year 1670, and their father was a cannonner boy at the attack of the British on Fort Montgomery during the Revolutionary War. The Garrison house was then located about one mile northeast of Fort Montgomery, on the west side of the Hudson. Beverly Garrison, named after the Tory Beverly Garrison, who was the uncle of the Garrison brothers, lived also at the foot of Bear Mountain and died in 1851, at the age of 89 years. He remembered seeing the sloop *Vulcan* anchored in the Hudson on which Arnold made his escape, after he was notified of the capture of Andre. He also was well acquainted with the famous "Captain Molly," the Irish woman who was the wife of the cannonner, who worked a field piece at the battle of Monmouth, for which she was offered a lieutenant's commission for her bravery by the hand of Washington. She generally dressed in the petticoats of her sex, with an artilleryman's coat over it. When the Americans retreated from Fort Montgomery, as the enemy scaled the ramparts, her husband dropped the match and fled; Molly caught it up, touched off the piece and then evacuated the fort. Mr. Garrison also had a vivid recollection of the *cheveaux de frise*, an iron chain 1,800 feet in length, buoyed up by heavy spars extending across the river from Popopen's Hill to Anthony's Nose, opposite, forming a boom to prevent the British from ascending the river.—*St. Louis Republican*.

THE *World* of July 9, says: "General Sherman has gone to Oakland for a short visit, and, it is said, there is going to be some hauling over the coals at the War Department when he comes back. The old fellow found out that various and sundry means of applying for and obtaining leave had been resorted to—and although he is not Secretary of War, Tecumseh is a mighty man around the department. One favorite way of getting leave, dropping into soft places, etc., is for an officer's wife to go down to the department to beg off Harry or Frank or Tom from something in the line of his duty. Of course, a pathetic tale is told—it is hard to resist a woman—and the result is, especially among Army men—that some spend their time campaigning in Washington and others in campaigning on the plains."

GEN. Sir Garnet Wolseley, adjutant-general British army, has written to Gen. Wm. Morris commanding his new system of tactics for infantry using breech-loading or magazine rifles.

GEN. George W. Getty, U. S. A., who left Fort Monroe July 7 on a short leave, returned Wednesday of this week.

CAPT. H. G. Thomas, U. S. A., East on leave, is visiting Boston and Portland.

LIEUT. J. W. Miller, U. S. N., was in New York, last Saturday, arriving from Newport, R. I., and was en route to Morristown, N. J., on leave from U. S. S. *Jameson*.

CAPT. W. L. Kellogg, 10th U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Fort Wayne, Mich., early this week, from a short leave.

The fourth annual reunion of the Army and Navy Club of Connecticut took place at the Fenwick House, Hartford, June 30. There were present some 20 members, representing a majority of the Connecticut regiments engaged in the Union struggle and a large number of representatives of other States now residing in Connecticut. At the dinner Major James B. Burbank, U. S. A., responded to the toast "The Army," in a telling manner. General Aiken, of Norwich, who during the early part of the war, served in the Navy, made a capital address, in which he recognized the great services of Gideon Welles and spoke with rare pathos of the ill-fated De Long. The reunion was very successful.

THE Galaxie University has secured an acceptable successor to Captain Clem in the person of Lieut. G. N. Chase, 4th U. S. Infantry, who enters forthwith upon his duties as Professor of Military Science and Tactics.

CAPT. G. W. Crabb, 5th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Niagara, July 12, from a seven days' leave.

PASSED ASST. ENGR. G. W. Hall, U. S. N., was in New York during the week on a visit from his home, Oconee Valley, N. Y., where he recently arrived from the U. S. S. *Adams* on the Pacific Station.

FOLLOWING the lead of the New York papers, we last week inadvertently reported Col. C. L. Best, U. S. A., as present in New York at the funeral of the late Mr. Garrison. We learn, however, that he was not in New York on the day of the occasion, but at his post at Fort Warren, Mass.

CAPT. Arthur Morris, 4th U. S. Artillery, returned to Fort Warren, Mass., July 10, from a brief absence.

CAPT. Crook and staff are on an official tour to Fort Bridger and Thorburgh.

SURGEON W. H. Forwood, U. S. A., will report to General Sheridan at Fort Washakie; Wyo., next week, to accompany him and Secretary Lincoln on their tour of inspection and exploration.

DR. M. A. Robert, U. S. A., has entered upon duty at Fort Omaha, Neb.

LIEUT. A. M. Patch, 4th Cavalry, has returned to Santa Fe from a pleasant official trip to Las Vegas, N. M.

THE Washington *Sunday Herald* says: Lieut. Col. H. H. Humphreys, captain 15th Infantry, is in town, visiting his father, Gen. A. A. Humphreys, retired. He is in delicate health, the climate of his station, Fort Lewis, Col., owing to its great altitude, being very trying. Gen. Humphreys and his family expect to spend the hot months at Rye Beach, but the General refuses to leave his important historical labors here as long as the weather favors their prosecution.

WE observe that Gen. James Grant Wilson, who is now in England, contributes a little sketch of the 7th Regiment (N. Y.) Armory to the London *Times*, of June 28. General Wilson has been spending several days at Stratfieldsey with the Duke of Wellington, who has presented him with the "Iron Duke's" Despatches, etc., in 31 octavo volumes, a noble gift, and a noble monument to his distinguished father, to whom he has erected a monument at Stratfieldsey, surmounted with a statue of the great Duke, the total cost of which was \$20,000. The Duke recently discovered on the site of an old Roman encampment, near Stratfieldsey, one of the eagles carried by the Legions. It is of bronze, in good condition, and with an opening in the bottom for the flagstaff, and it is about the size of a spring chicken. He believes it is the only one in existence.

SEVERAL French officers intending to visit St. Augustine, Fla., early in October next to observe the transit of Venus, the Secretary of War has directed the facilities of that station to be afforded them as far as practicable.

THE *Pioneer Press*, referring to the recent promotion of Gen. C. H. Crane, Medical Department, U. S. A., says: "He is well known in St. Paul, where he has resided for years with his family, and where he built a handsome new residence several years ago, at 1909 F street. He has many warm friends here outside of the service, who heartily congratulate him, the Army and the President on his well-deserved promotion."

LIEUT. J. M. Jones, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Adams Monday, July 10, on a week's vacation.

CAPT. Frederick Whyte, U. S. A., lately retired, and family have gone to the Banks O'Dee, Md., for July and August.

CAPT. Quincy A. Gillmore, U. S. A., has declined to serve on the commission to examine and report as to the safety of the new Capitol at Albany, N. Y.

THE Galveston *News* tells this story of Gen. Harney, when he was in command at Camp Verde, Texas. He was an intensely dignified officer, and if there was one thing he detested more than another it was undignified haste. One evening, just as he was about to hold dress parade, he perceived that he had forgotten his handkerchief, and as the weather was very hot, he said to his orderly: "Go to my quarters, quick, and bring me my handkerchief." The orderly touched his cap and started for the quarters, several hundred yards distant. After he had proceeded a short distance, remembering that there was no time to lose, he broke into a trot. "See—that scoundrel running as if the Indians were after him. If there is anything I hate it is to see a soldier running instead of marching properly. Here, my man," continued Harney to another soldier, "go after that man and tell him I say to walk." The second soldier started after the first, but as the first one kept on running, the second one saw his only chance to deliver the message was to hurry up, so he, too, broke into a run. To say that Harney swore is to use but a mild expression. "Here, Sergeant, go after that man and tell him if he don't stop running I'll hang him up by the thumbs." The Sergeant started out in a brisk walk, but as his predecessor had a good start he, too, began to run as hard as he could. "If all three of the scoundrels ain't running like jack rabbits!" ejaculated Harney. "I'll show 'em." And tucking his sword under his arm he started in pursuit as fast as he could run; but suddenly remembering his dignity he came to a halt, and walked stiffly and slowly back to the place where the dress parade was to come off.

THE New Hampshire *Gazette*, of July 6, says: Capt. C. C. Carpenter, U. S. N., commanding the *Hartford*, is at home on a brief leave of absence. Comdr. Wadleigh, commanding the *Alliance*, is on a short visit to his family on Islington street. A number of officers of the Navy and Marine Corps attended the funeral of Lieut. Arthur S. Watson, U. S. M. C., in Charlestown, Mass., on Sunday. Capt. Robert F. Bradford, U. S. N., has returned from duty at Newport, R. I., as a member of the Board of Inspectors of Naval Ships arriving from sea, etc.

Mrs. Selfridge, wife of Capt. T. O. Selfridge, U. S. N., who was recently severely injured by being thrown from her carriage, is, we are pleased to know, rapidly recovering.

The New Orleans *Picayune* thus describes the veteran Gen. E. O. C. Ord, U. S. A.: "Tall, erect, and vigorous at his age of 61 years, he was more like a sugar plunger from the Teche than anything else. He wore a broad-brimmed Panama hat, a short linen coat and dark pants, and his manners were courteous and friendly, the very reverse of the stern and lofty bearings sometimes encountered in military men of lesser note and calibre."

A HUNTING party for the Yellowstone country is being organized by Senator Bayard and Mr. Perry Belmont, who are going off as soon as Congress rises to join Lieut.-Comdr. Gorringe, U. S. N., who is already there, for a six weeks' airing in that magnificent region.

Gen. J. Rufino Barrios, President of Guatemala, and his party of state, Don Lemundo Cruz, 10 staff officers, and seven servants, arrived at New Orleans July 10, and after a cordial reception by the municipal authorities left for Washington.

CADET ENGR. Leo D. Miner, U. S. N., was a visitor to Philadelphia this week, stopping at the Continental Hotel.

LIEUT. L. A. Chamberlin, 1st U. S. Artillery, acted as chief side to the Grand Marshal on the occasion of the 4th of July parade at San Francisco.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors National Rifle Association, held at New York July 11, Major-Gen. W. S. Hancock, U. S. A., was elected an honorary director for life, and Capt. Geo. Shorley, 15th U. S. Infantry, and Lieut. Holden A. Day, 5th U. S. Artillery, life members.

CAPT. Alvero and Major Cordova, officers of the 2d regt., Mexican army, fought a duel at San Luis, July 10. Capt. Alvero fell at the first shot and Major Cordova died soon after his removal from the field.

LIEUT. W. H. Birby, Corps of Engineers, has entered upon the duties of battalion adjutant and treasurer at Willet's Point, New York.

PATMASTER J. R. Reece, U. S. A., who has had a long tour in California, comes to Washington in August next.

PATMASTER T. C. H. Smith, U. S. Army, now at Santa Fe, N. M., will go to San Francisco for duty early in August next.

ASST. SURG. A. A. De Loffre, U. S. A., has gone from Fort Wallace to duty at Fort Sill, I. T.

CAPT. G. C. Smith, assistant quartermaster, U. S. A., was expected at Fort Yuma, Cal., this week.

LIEUT. G. J. Fiebeger, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., has entered upon his duties as engineer officer on the staff of Gen. Wilcox at Whipple Barracks, A. T.

CAPT. W. P. Huxford, U. S. Army (retired), of Stamford, Conn., was in New York this week.

MAJOR Isaac Arnold, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., is on a visit to Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y.

LIEUT. W. H. Beck, 10th U. S. Cavalry, for some time past on leave at Jacksonville, Ill., goes from there to St. Louis to conduct recruits to Texas, after which he joins his troop at Pena, Colorado.

At the annual commencement of the University of Worcester, Ohio, held last month, the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon the Rev. Donald McLaren, chaplain U. S. Navy.

MR. Elijah H. Merrill, at present of Concord, N. H., graduated from the Harvard Law School last month, obtaining the degree of LL.B. Mr. Merrill was graduated from West Point, June 14, 1878, and resigned from the Army June 1, 1879, being at the time a 2d lieutenant of the 9th U. S. Inf.

Major R. T. Frank and Captain C. P. Eason, 1st Artillery, under instructions from General McDowell, visited the encampment of troops of the National Guard of California, at San Jose, Cal., last week. A report of their observations will be submitted in due season to the Secretary of War. Our regular Army officers are having their hands full of this sort of service for some time past.

JUDGE Stanley Matthews paid a visit to the Navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H., July 10, and was received with a salute of 17 guns.

LIEUT. Granger Adams, 5th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Schuyler, N. Y., is spending a portion of a month's leave at Essex, Conn.

SOME mention has been made this week of the possibility that President Arthur will shortly take action looking to a remission of the sentence of ex-Sergeant Mason, still in the Albany Penitentiary, but the probability that he will seems vague.

JULY 8th, at Washington, Messrs. Cook and Cole, for Pay Inspector James N. Carpenter, U. S. N., retired, entered suit against Pay Inspector James H. Watmough, U. S. N., for libel, claiming \$20,000 damages. The alleged libels are set out, in which it is alleged Watmough charged Carpenter with writing a defamatory letter; with preferring false claims against the Government; with withholding bounty money from Thornton Lewis; also with publishing certain false and defamatory statements in the shape of official charges and specifications against the plaintiff.

JUDGE Advocate General Swain has completed his review of the record in the case of Captain John P. Walker, 3d Cavalry, lately tried by general court-martial at Fort Steele, Wyoming, on various charges of misconduct, and sentenced to be dismissed the service. It is understood that the Judge Advocate General makes the point that the record shows certain irregularities in the proceedings of the court. His report, after going to the Secretary of War, will be submitted by the latter to the President.

An Arizona exchange says: "John C. Fremont passed through Arizona last week, and is here in Mexico, or perhaps beyond, on his way to France. He has been captain, pathfinder, senator, provisional governor, first Republican standard bearer, candidate for the highest office in the gift of the American people, major general of an immense army; in name, the Governor of our fair and much-abused Territory. His last performance we find him in the role of adventurer in a foreign country, among strangers who do not even speak his own language. His has been a strange, eventful history. Really, we are sorry for this weak old man."

CAPTAIN C. P. Eggen, Subsistence Department, U. S. Army, has returned to Whipple Barracks, A. T., from leave and resumed his duties there on Gen. Wilcox's staff.

THE Chesterfield, Ill., *Times* publishes in a series of articles an elaborate review of Pope's history of the Army under Pope, of which the writer says: "Under the guise of impartiality, to the perfection of which he ostentatiously calls the attention of the reader, not once alone, but on many pages, this writer has had printed the most complete defence of Porter's conduct that has anywhere appeared, and the most misleading, because ostensibly impartial. He has also thought himself called upon, if not actually so called, to incorporate in his book a defence of the conduct of Gen. McClellan during this time. This latter is worthy of the examination to be given it, because it is possible thus to set forth the merits of his treatment more briefly than by investigating the more extended apology for Porter; premising that the same methods exist in each, and because he illustrates the spirit of that time."

The daily papers publish the following list of the political assessment levied on the attaches of the Indian Training School at Carlisle Barracks. The assessment is in the form of a polite request for its payment, coming from the Chairman of the Congressional Committee of the Republican party in a circular letter. The levy, in detail, is as follows:

|  |          |
|--|----------|
| Capt. R. H. Pratt, Superintendent.....                   | \$20 00  |
| Mr. Norman, assistant to Superintendent.....             | 12 50    |
| Mr. Campbell, Marshal and Disciplinarian.....            | 12 50    |
| Etudiant Doanmo (Indian), assistant.....                 | 8 00     |
| Mr. Harris, blacksmith.....                              | 12 50    |
| Mr. Righter, tailor.....                                 | 12 50    |
| Mr. Walker, timer.....                                   | 12 50    |
| Mr. Meller, farmer.....                                  | 12 00    |
| Mr. Cook, shoemaker.....                                 | 9 00     |
| Mr. Chapman, saddler.....                                | 12 00    |
| Mr. Hummel, carpenter.....                               | 12 50    |
| Mr. Baird, assistant.....                                | 18 00    |
| Miss Semple, Principal.....                              | 15 00    |
| Miss Hyde, Matron.....                                   | 9 00     |
| Miss Sheverick, in charge of small boys.....             | 8 00     |
| Samuel Jordan, colored laborer.....                      | 10 00    |
| Miss Morton, teacher.....                                | 10 00    |
| Miss Patterson, teacher.....                             | 10 00    |
| Miss Cutter, teacher.....                                | 10 00    |
| Miss Booth, teacher.....                                 | 10 00    |
| Miss Fisher, teacher.....                                | 10 00    |
| Miss Eley, teacher.....                                  | 10 00    |
| Miss Burgess, teacher.....                               | 10 00    |
| Miss Philps, teacher.....                                | 10 00    |
| Mrs. Worthington, Superintendent of Industrial Room..... | 8 00     |
| Mr. Gond, chief clerk.....                               | 20 00    |
| Mrs. Robertson, clerk.....                               | 15 00    |
| Mrs. Spain, laundress.....                               | 15 00    |
| Mr. Platt, mistress of dining room.....                  | 9 00     |
| Dr. Stewart, first surgeon.....                          | 12 50    |
| Mrs. Wilson, hospital nurse.....                         | 12 50    |
| George Fouk, hostler.....                                | 6 00     |
| Total.....   | \$388 50 |

CAPT. O. E. Michaelis, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., was a visitor this week to Troy, N. Y., where he was formerly stationed and has many friends.

COL. G. Freudenberg, U. S. A., and wife, will spend the summer at Newcastle, N. H. They have engaged rooms at "The Wentworth."

EX-ADJUTANT General E. D. Townsend, U. S. A., whose permanent house is in Washington, will spend the summer at his old home in Massachusetts.

ADJT. GEN. Drum, who had been on an inspection tour to the Recruiting Depot, at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, was again at his desk in the War Department on Monday morning. Asst. Adj't. Geo. McKeever, also absent from Washington for a few days during the last week, has returned and assumed his new duties to which reference was made in last week's JOURNAL. Colonel Benjamin has succeeded to the Miscellaneous Branch, formerly General McKeever's charge, and Col. Corbin is awaiting assignment.

THE San Francisco *Report*, of July 1, says: Lieut. Commander Oscar W. Fahrerholt, executive officer of the *Monocacy*, returns home from duty with the Asiatic Squadron, on the next steamer....Captain Philip, U. S. N., of the *Ranger*, and Mrs. Phillip, are at the Santa Rosa. The captain was in the city a few hours on Tuesday....Mrs. Clark, wife of Paymaster Clark, of the *Adams*, arrived on Wednesday, and is at the Baldwin, where the Paymaster is also registered....Paymaster C. A. McDaniel, of the *Wachusett*, who has been in the city for some days, returns to-day to the *Idaho* to rejoin his ship at Sitka....Commander Coffin, U. S. N., has returned to the city from Soda Bay....Dr. Arthur, U. S. N., was down from the Navy-yard during the week....Lieutenant C. P. Howell, of the *Ranger*, went to Monterey yesterday. He goes east next week....Passed Assistant Engineer Robert D. Taylor, U. S. N., has arrived and reported for duty on the *Adams*....Mrs. Lieutenant J. J. Hunker arrived from the east on Tuesday, and sails for China to-day to join her husband, who is on duty with the Asiatic Squadron....The officers of the revenue cutter *Corsair* at the Maison Dorée, on Tuesday evening....Paymaster Fulton, U. S. N., leaves to-day for Los Angeles, to join Mrs. Fulton, who has been there for several weeks....Lieutenant Commander George

B. Livingston, U. S. N., has arrived and reported for duty as executive officer of the *Adams*.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Philadelphia *Times* relates that Gen. Grant used to tell a story of Gen. Butler and how he was "bottled up." The story, which he made apropos to the General's military achievements, was of a blacksmith who started out to make a "clevis" out of a piece of iron—and no one at the "round-table" could tell what a "clevis" was except Gen. Grant. Grant continued that the blacksmith hammered away till he discovered he didn't know how to make the instrument named. He then said: "I'll make a horseshoe." He failed. "Then I'll make a horseshoe nail." He failed again. Then, in his wrath, plunging the red-hot, shapeless mass of iron into the blacksmith's water-bucket, he exclaimed: "I'll make a — big fizz of you, anyhow."

We regret to see that there is some unpleasantness between General Wylie, Commissary-General of the State of New York, and General Robenough, U. S. A., Asst. Inspector-General of the State. They are both very clever gentlemen, and we are so confident that the affair can be easily arranged that we will undertake, if they will order up a basket of champagne, and invite us in to discuss it with them, to have the matter amicably settled before the party breaks up. Let them remember what Salust says: "By union the smallest States thrive; by discord the greatest are destroyed."

THE Secretary of War will accompany General Sheridan on his trip to the Yellowstone Park. He was very anxious to go with the General last year, and everything was ready for the start when the assassination of the President occurred, and he with the other members of the Cabinet remained near their Chief until the last. The pack train in the distinguished party is from the Cheyenne depot, and under charge of Moore, the celebrated packer of General Crook's department, and is the best organized train in the Army. It has gone to Fort McKinney, Wyoming, to await their arrival by stage from Rock Creek, on the Union Pacific Railroad.

THE Committee on Foreign Relations direct Chairman Williams to report to the House, and recommend the passage of a joint resolution, authorizing Ensign L. K. Reynolds, U. S. Navy, to receive a decoration from the Austrian Government in recognition of his gallant conduct in saving the entire crew of the Austrian bark *Olive*, in the year 1881.

AN amusing illustration of how myths are born and grow, is furnished by a French traveller, who, during a recent sojourn in the East, repeatedly heard of the fabulous exploits of a personage whom the Arabs called "Kalivalli." He soon found that this traditional hero was a living European, and not a long-departed native; and by inquiry he established beyond all question, his identity with Garibaldi. But the manner in which the Great Italian's deeds had been transmuted by popular imagination surpassed the legends of Greece and Rome. The Arabs said that he lived upon an island which he mastered with his own hand alone, although its defenders had hedged the island with cannon. In the midst of a perfect hall of bullets, "Kalivalli" had seized these formidable batteries and put the enemy to flight. The sight of him was so terrible that his foes fled as soon as they saw him among them. He was not a man, but a demon in human form, sent to the earth to accomplish some mysterious task. One of the Arab story tellers had met a ship's captain who had seen the redoubtable one. His statement was, that the being of whom the others spoke was, in truth, a man, but of such repulsive visage that no one could bear to look upon him. His mouth was provided with tufts like a boar. His height was so great that no one could touch his head with the point of a sword extended at arm's length. He wore a shirt that was dipped every day in blood. His eyes were consuming fire, his eyebrows like a boar's bristles, and his open mouth was the very gate of hell. His food consisted of little children, and there was no cruelty that he had not committed. All this was told with perfect seriousness, and with the manner of men who considered that they were narrating historical events.

GEN. Jos. Roberts, U. S. A., and family are at 65 Broadway, Newport, R. I., for the summer.

THE Vallejo *Chronicle*, referring to the 4th of July celebration there, says: "The reading of the Declaration of Independence by Capt. A. P. Cooke, U. S. N., was heartily applauded. The general opinion seemed to be that it could not be improved upon by any one."

CAPT. Lefevre and Lieuts. Nicolas and Puech, of the French navy, were in New York this week, stopping at the New York Hotel.

THE New York *Times*, of July 13, gives a new phase to the Egyptian trouble. Congressman W. A. Wood, of Hoosick Falls, being interviewed as to his prospects for the New York Governorship, is reported as saying in the course of the interview: "There seems to be a feeling abroad that the Porte will have a good deal of difficulty to elect Gov. Cornell if he should be nominated. I may say I do not see why this is so." Nor yet do we.

THE eighth reunion of the Association of the 28th and 147th Regiments Infantry and Knap's Battery Penna. Veteran Vols. will be held at Selinsgrove, Snyder County, Penn., Sept. 13, 1883.

THE Emperor of Germany is to visit the Emperor of Austria at Innsbruck Aug. 8, and consequently all Europe is consulting the "probabilities."

REAR ADMIRAL G. H. Cooper, U. S. N., left New York July 12 on the *Tennessee* for Provincetown, Mass.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR Ebenezer Swift, U. S. A., New York City, has had his duties increased by the addition of those in charge of the late Medical Storekeeper F. O'Donnoghue, U. S. Army.

CAPT. Jas. W. Scully, assistant quartermaster, U. S. A., will shortly exchange the arid climate of Adana for the

genial surroundings of Newport, R. I., under his assignment to duty at Fort Adams.

AMONG the officers who have visited Washington during the past week are Commo. W. C. Mayo, Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland, Chief Engr. B. F. Garvin, and Lieut.-Comdr. F. E. Chadwick.

Mr. Hoos, who has been nominated for chaplain in the Navy, resides in Kingston, N. Y. He is a graduate of Princeton, a man of scholarly attainments, fine manners, and about 32 years of age. He is a Presbyterian.

REAR-ADML. R. H. Wyman, Chairman Light-house Board, will start soon on an inspection of the light-houses on the lakes.

REAR-ADML. Samuel P. Carter contemplates a visit to Canada.

LIEUT. R. M. G. Brown, attached to the *Lancaster*, was injured about the 22d of June at Valletta, Malta, and transferred to the hospital. The injury is reported to be temporary. He was struck on the head and chest by the 2d whale boat, which fell from its davits across the gunwale of a shore boat in which Lieut. Brown was endeavoring to reach the port gangway. His breast bone was fractured. He was on duty at the time. A cable message from him to the chief clerk of the Navy Department, received on July 10, dated Malta, reports that he has been invalided home.

CHIEF CONSTRUCTOR T. D. Wilson left Washington for Portsmouth, N. H., on July 12, on public duty.

The following Army officers were registered at the A. G. Office, Washington, during the week ending July 13, 1882: 2d Lieut. Theodore Mosher, 22d Infantry, at 618 E street, on leave; Bvt.-Major-Gen. Eugene A. Carr, colonel 6th Cavalry, at Ebbitt House, on leave; Bvt.-Brig.-Gen. Samuel B. Holabird, colonel and Asst. Quartermaster-Gen., at 1311 P street, present on duty with the Indian Claims Commission; Captain Herman Schreiner, U. S. A., retired, at 1440 Q street; Captain Charles H. Hoyt, Asst. Quartermaster U. S. A., at 1331 F street, 2d Lieut. J. E. McCoy, 7th Infantry, at 1016 13th street, on leave; Prof. Patrice de Janon, U. S. A., retired.

STRONG attachment to early associations and the willingness to sacrifice a present comparative comfort, in order to continue them, are very human, as has been shown during the past week in the enlistment in the 9th U. S. Infantry of Philip Owen, late clerk in the Quartermaster's Department in Washington. His grandfather, the late General George Wright, was colonel of the 9th from the organization of this regiment, in 1855, until his death by drowning in 1865, and his father, the late Captain Philip A. Owen, was an officer in the same regiment from 1855 to 1873. Young Owen was born as it were a member of the 9th, and he has selected it for his home during his proposed term of service as an enlisted man. It is understood that he enlists with the hope of securing a commission.

MAJOR ASOR H. Nickerson, U. S. A., retired, will not occupy his recently purchased house in Washington, but after the close of the present heated term he will take up his permanent residence in Philadelphia.

MAJOR Henry C. Corbin, A. A. G., recently relieved from charge of the enlistment branch of the Adjutant-General's department, will for the present occupy the desk vacated by Major Nickerson, retired.

A DESPATCH from New Orleans, July 12, says: Jose Domingo, a native of Spain, came here 40 years ago a Carlist exile, and soon became prominent as an importer of cigars from Havans, a business in which he accumulated an immense fortune. On Sunday last he died, and to-day his will was opened for probate. He declared he had no heirs, gave his relatives and friends a few liberal bequests, but left his homestead in Carondelet street to Cornelie Ridgely Hunt, daughter of the Hon. William H. Hunt, late Secretary of the Navy and now Minister to Russia, and the balance of his entire estate to Minister Hunt. Of late years Mr. Hunt has been in somewhat embarrassed circumstances, but this unexpected gift of his old friend and admirer will render him one of the wealthiest men in the diplomatic service.

The Washington Star says: "On the day before the execution of Guitteau for the murder of President Garfield (June 30) a bouquet of flowers was sent to the prisoner and afterwards removed by the officers on suspicion that it had been poisoned. Dr. Alexander McWilliams, the assistant physician to the jail, took charge of the flowers and handed the suspected rose from the centre of the bouquet and another flower to Dr. W. C. Tilden, for analysis. Dr. Tilden to-day, at the laboratory of the Army Medical Museum, made an examination and found that there were plain traces of arsenic in the rose—a sufficient quantity to have killed several men had they taken it. The results of the experiment will be carefully kept for future reference."

The Board of Managers of the National Soldiers' Home arrived at Augusta, Me., July 12, on their annual visit to the Home at Togus, whether they were taken in a four-horse barge from Augusta. The party consists of Gens. McClellan, of New Jersey; M. T. McMahon, of New York; Charles W. Roberts, of Bangor; W. B. Franklin, Major D. C. Fulton, of Wisconsin; Col. L. A. Harris, of Cincinnati, and Col. E. F. Brown, of Dayton. They finished their business and on Thursday night.

The ward rooms officers of the flagship Tennessee gave a charming breakfast to Mrs. Pagie Dennis and Mrs. Charles Cooper just before the ship sailed for Provincetown.

Not long ago, Herr Paul Mauser, the well known inventor of the German infantry rifle, died; and now Switzerland has lost Friedrich Vetterli. The German War Department has ordered 2,000 magazine rifles of the future, and their more general introduction is highly probable.

The daily papers are circulating this story: "Shortly after the opening of the Moscow Exhibition, which was recently inaugurated by the Grand Duke Vladimir, a young man demanded an audience of the chief of police at St. Petersburg. He refused to state his errand to any of the subordinate officials, so, after being carefully searched, he was admitted to the presence of the general. Here he stated at once that he was sent by the Revolutionary party, and explained his mission in the following terms: 'The emperor is prevented from going to Moscow by his fear of our schemes. His dread will cease to be justified whenever he grants a constitution. Then he need fear no conspiracy, and can go in safety wherever he pleases. It has fallen to my lot to inform you that if the emperor persists in his reactionary policy nothing can save him. Neither my friends nor myself wish to murder him treacherously. Alexander III. is warned as was Alexander II. We do not assassinate, but we render justice.' At this point of the interview the police officer seemed anxious to call in assistants, but the young Nihilist stopped him, and added, 'I do not wish to be subjected to the indignity of torture. In coming here I have sacrificed my life. I could have killed you, but we do not commit murders uselessly.' With these words the youth stepped back a few paces and knocked two large buttons with which his cuffs were fastened against his forehead. The buttons, being full of an explosive substance, burst, and inflicted such wounds on the young man that he expired in a few moments, leaving no trace as to his identity."

MAJOR S. S. Elder, 2d U. S. Artillery, left Fort Monroe, Va., July 12th, on a week's leave, visiting New York July 14th.

THE detail of General Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., as Superintendent of the Military Academy, has necessitated a change in the detail of Superintendent of the Mounted Recruiting Service at St. Louis, and Col. A. G. Brackett, 3d Cav., has been assigned to the position.

Post Chaplain D. Kendig, U. S. A., of San Francisco, comes East on a month's leave.

COL. John Mendenhall, U. S. A., starts from New York, July 15, for San Francisco, to report to Gen. McDowell.

GEN. H. D. Wallen, U. S. A., stout and vigorous as ever, though somewhat grayer, registered this week at the Sturtevant House, New York.

LIEUT. O. H. Arnold, U. S. N., is expected home from Europe in a short time.

GEN. S. B. Holabird, U. S. A., of Philadelphia, is visiting Washington on business connected with claims before the French and American Claims Commission.

SUBO. C. R. Greenleaf, U. S. A., has succeeded the late Surgeon Noison as post surgeon at Columbus barracks, O.

LIEUT. Charles H. Noble, 16th U. S. Infantry, will visit the North from Texas in October next, to remain over the winter.

GEN. Wright, Chief of the Engineer Corps, will be absent from Washington for two or three weeks. During his absence Gen. J. G. Parke remains in charge of the bureau.

COL. J. B. Brooke, U. S. A., is temporarily sojourning at Long Branch, N. J.

THE Regular Army is again complimented in the selection of Captain R. H. Hall, 10th U. S. Infantry, to attend the annual encampment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, to take place at Lewiston, Augst 5th to 12th next.

LIEUT. W. E. Birkhimer, 3d Artillery, is rustinating for a few weeks at Olney, Md., previous to joining his battery, at Fort Barrancas, Fla.

CAPT. John L. Clem, assistant quartermaster, U. S. A., has been assigned to duty at Seneykill Arsenal, and will take up his residence in Philadelphia.

LIEUT. J. M. Baldwin, A. D. C. to General Hunt, is making an official tour thorough the South on inspection service.

SUBO. J. B. Smith, U. S. A., General Augur's medical director, visited Fort Ringgold recently, and was accorded a hearty reception.

GEN. G. Pennypacker, U. S. A., on his return to Texas from leave, will locate at Fort Concho.

PAY Director Horatio Bridge, U. S. N., was present at the meeting of the alumni of Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., on July 12, and at the request of President Chamberlain spoke for the Navy. Pay Director Bridge is a member of the famous class of 1825.

CAPT. G. B. Russell, 9th Infantry, A. D. C., has returned to San Antonio from a pleasant inspection tour to Forts Clark, Del Rio, and Fort Duncan, Texas.

Post Chaplain Robert McWatty, U. S. A., a recent appointment, has been sent for duty to Fort Brown, Texas, by Gen. Augur.

LIEUT. E. O. C. Ord, 22d U. S. Infantry, has left San Antonio and joined his company at Fort Clark.

LIST of officers registered at the Ebbitt House, Washington, during the week ending July 13, 1882. Army—Colonel and Brevet Major General Thomas J. Cram, U. S. A., retired; Major Horace B. Burnham, Judge Advocate, U. S. A.; 2d Lieut. Wm. W. Forsyth, 6th Cavalry; Surgeon Van Buren Hubbard, Medical Department; Capt. Frank B. Hamilton, 2d Art.; Brevet Capt. Richard H. Pratt, 1st lieutenant 10th Cavalry; Major Wm. F. Edgar, U. S. A., retired; 1st Lieut. Regis G. Howell, 2d Artillery; Captain Quas. S. Smith, Ordnance Department; Major Wm. R. King, Corps of Engineers, Navy.—Civil Engineer F. C. Prindle, Rear Admiral Robert H. Wyman, P. A. Paymaster John A. Speel, Masters Benjamin F. Rinehart, Asher C. Baker and Frank E. Sawyer, Cadet Midshipmen John S. Watters, Edwards F. Leiper and F. J. Haeseler, Commodore Wm. B. Truxtun, Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland, Commander S. Dana Greene.

## THE ARMY.

G. O. 74, H. Q. A., July 7, 1882.

Publishes the act approved June 30, 1882, making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, and for other purposes. (Already given in detail in the JOURNAL.)

G. O. 75, H. Q. A., July 11, 1882.

Annoounces the appointments, to date from June 13, 1882, of graduates of the Military Academy, as follows:

*Corps of Engineers.*

1. Cadet Edward Burr, to the vacancy of 2d lieutenant created by the death of Major William J. Twining.

*Second Cavalry.*

20. Cadet Henry T. Allen, vice Sibley, promoted. [Troop E.]

27. Cadet Francis G. Irwin, Jr., vice Huntington, promoted. [Troop D.]

*Fourth Cavalry.*

5. Cadet Eugene J. Spangler, vice Wheeler, promoted. [Troop C.]

*Sixth Cavalry.*

22. Cadet William W. Forsyth, vice Dravo, promoted. [Troop I.]

25. Cadet Barrington K. West, vice Cheever, promoted. [Troop B.]

*Ninth Cavalry.*

29. Cadet Chas. J. Stevens, vice Guilloyle, promoted. [Troop L.]

*First Artillery.*

7. Cadet Harry C. Benson, vice Todd, promoted. [Batt. A.]

*Second Artillery.*

9. Cadet George F. Barney, vice Niles, promoted. [Batt. C.]

11. John T. Thompson, vice Tingle, resigned. [Batt. G.]

*Third Artillery.*

14. Cadet Edward A. Millar, vice Dowd, promoted. [Batt. H.]

*Fourth Artillery.*

8. Cadet Ormond M. Lissak, v. Anderson, promoted. [Batt. H.]

10. Cadet Adelbert Croukite, vice Gordon, resigned. [Batt. K.]

*Fifth Artillery.*

4. Cadet Graham D. Fitch, vice Jeffersson, resigned. [Batt. L.]

6. Cadet Warren P. Newcomb, v. McAluliffe, deceased. [Batt. K.]

12. Cadet Harvey C. Garbaugh, vice Coffin, promoted. [Batt. G.]

13. Cadet Charles G. Treat, vice Brown, promoted. [Batt. D.]

*Fourth Infantry.*

24. Cadet Magnus O. Hollis, vice Sharpe, resigned. [Co. K.]

*Fifth Infantry.*

21. Cadet William H. Sage, vice Thompson, promoted. [Co. F.]

*Seventh Infantry.*

19. Cadet George W. Melver, vice Young, promoted. [Co. E.]

32. Cadet James A. Goodin, vice Johnson, promoted. [Co. I.]

*Tenth Infantry.*

18. Cadet Victor E. Stottler, vice Faulding, promoted. [Co. G.]

*Thirteenth Infantry.*

29. Cadet Charles P. Elliott, vice Peasline, promoted. [Co. B.]

*Fifteenth Infantry.*

30. Cadet Blanton C. Welsh, vice Mitchell, promoted. [Co. K.]

*Eightheenth Infantry.*

26. Cadet John H. Beacom, vice Warwick, promoted. [Co. H.]

*Twenty-ninth Infantry.*

17. Cadet Benjamin Alvord, Jr., vice Dean, promoted. [Co. G.]

*Twenty-second Infantry.*

23. Cadet George H. Patten, vice Hewit, deceased. [Co. E.]

*Twenty-third Infantry.*

33. Cadet William H. Allaire, vice Heyl, promoted. [Co. G.]

*Twenty-fourth Infantry.*

36. Cadet Charles L. Collins, vice Beerton, promoted. [Co. F.]

*Twenty-fifth Infantry.*

35. Cadet James O. Green, vice Dean, transferred to the 4th Cav. [Co. G.]

37. Cadet George P. Ahern, vice McDonald, transferred to the 10th Cav. [Co. B.]

The following named cadets are attached to the Army, with the rank of additional 2d lieutenant:

*Corps of Engineers.*

2. Cadet Oscar T. Crosby.

3. Cadet Lansing G. Beach.

*Cavalry Arm.*

31. Cadet Thomas B. Dugan, to the 10th Cavalry.

*Artillery Arm.*

15. Cadet Richard W. Young, to the 3d Artillery.

16. Cadet Samuel Rodman, Jr., to the 6th Artillery.

*Infantry Arm.*

34. Cadet Woodbridge Geary, to the 19th Infantry.

[The order concludes with the usual regulations directing the graduates to report to their regiments Sept. 30 next, etc. Most of the information contained above has heretofore appeared in the JOURNAL, but we repeat it in full for convenience of reference.—ED. JOURNAL.]

G. O. 77, H. Q. A., July 13, 1882.

By direction of the President, the Military Department of West Point will be discontinued Aug. 20, 1882.

By direction of the President, sections 1 and 2 of Article I, of the General Regulations for the United States Military Academy are hereby amended to read as follows: The General of the Army under the War Department shall have supervision and charge of the United States Military Academy. He will watch over its administration and discipline and the instruction of the Corps of Cadets, and will make reports thereof to the Secretary of War. The Superintendent, in his absence, the next in rank, shall have the immediate government and military command of the Academy, and shall be commandant of the military post of West Point. The Superintendent will render to the General of the Army, for submission to the Secretary of War, all required reports, returns, and estimates concerning the Academy.

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 78, H. Q. A., July 14, 1882.

By direction of the President, the following orders are hereby made:

1. Col. Wesley Merritt, 5th U. S. Cavalry, is hereby appointed Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., and will relieve Brig.-Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., of his duties as superintendent on the 1st day of September, 1882.

2. Brig.-Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., is hereby assigned to the command of the Department of the Platte, and upon being relieved of his present command as superintendent of the Military Academy by Col. Merritt will proceed to Omaha and relieve Brig.-Gen. George Crook, U. S. A.

3. Brig.-Gen. George Crook, U. S. A., is hereby assigned to the command of the Department of Arizona, and upon being relieved of his present command by Brig.-Gen. Howard will proceed to the headquarters of the Department of Arizona, and relieve Brevet Maj.-Gen. Orlando B. Willcox, Colonel 12th U. S. Infantry, of the command of the Department of Arizona.

4. Immediately upon Col. O. B. Willcox being relieved from duty as commanding general of the Department of Arizona the 12th regiment of Infantry will be relieved from duty in that department and transferred by the most expeditious and economical routes to the Department of the

Platte. Col. Willcox will, in advance of his arrival in the Department of the Platte, report by telegraph to the commanding general of that department for assignment of his regiment to posts.

5. The officers above mentioned will take the stations assigned to them in such time that Col. O. B. Willcox, 12th U. S. Infantry, may be relieved of the command of the Department of Arizona not later than the 15th day of September, 1882.

By command of General Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adj't.-Gen.

CIRCULAR, WAR DEPT., A. G. O., July 11, 1882.

The frequent applications for appointment to the position of 2d Lieutenant make it necessary to publish, for the information of those concerned, the following laws governing appointments to that grade in the Army:

**AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, and for other purposes.**

**Sec. 2.** That appointments of civilians, except such as are regular graduates of the United States Military Academy, who have been honorably discharged from the service, to be 2d lieutenants in any of the regiments of the Army, shall be made in time of peace only when more vacancies exist in the Army than will be required in the assignment of the next graduating class of cadets at the United States Military Academy: *Provided*, Nothing herein shall prevent the appointment to or a commission in the Army of merititious non-commissioned officers or private soldiers.

**Sec. 3.** That from and after July 1, 1882, only such number of the graduates of the United States Military Academy in any one year shall be entitled to appointment as 2d lieutenants in the Army as are required to fill vacancies of that grade existing on the first day of July, in each year; those entitled to appointment to said vacancies to be determined by the academic board on the basis of their standing in the graduating class. And hereafter [hereafter] no supernumerary officers shall be attached to any company or corps of the Army, and all graduates of the Military Academy who are not appointed to the Army under the provisions of this act shall be discharged upon the graduation of their class.

Approved, June 11, 1878.

**AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, and for other purposes.**

**Sec. 3.** That hereafter all vacancies in the grade of 2d Lieutenant shall be filled by appointment from the graduates of the Military Academy so long as any such remain in service unassigned; and any vacancies thereafter remaining shall be filled by promotion of merititious non-commissioned officers of the Army, recommended under the provisions of the next section of this act: *Provided*, That all vacancies remaining, after exhausting the two classes named, may be filled by appointment of persons in civil life.

Approved, June 18, 1878.

Under the laws cited, it will be perceived that appointments to fill vacancies in the grade of 2d Lieutenant in the Army are made from four classes, and in the following order, viz.:

1. From merititious non-commissioned officers of the Army.

2. From the graduating class, of each year, at the Military Academy.

3. From regular graduates of the Military Academy who have been honorably discharged from the service.

4. From civil life; but under the laws above cited no such appointment can be made until the first three classes are exhausted and until there is, in addition, a sufficient number of vacancies existing to provide for the next graduating class of the Military Academy.

By order of the Secretary of War:

R. C. DRUM, Adj't.-Gen.

G. O. 10, DEPT. OF THE EAST, July 5, 1882.

Directs, in order to carry out the provisions of G. O. 53, c. s., A. G. O., commanding officers to cause the selection of the most suitable man from each battery or company, and one man from the band or non-commissioned staff, of each regiment, and submit their names to Dept. Hdqrs., not later than the 31st inst., with a view to their being ordered to report at this station the first week in August for preliminary practice, and for the competitions for places in the Department, Division, and Army teams of twelve.

G. O. 14, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, June 30, 1882.

Publishes extracts from the reports of target practice of companies serving in the Dept. of Dakota, for the month of May, 1882.

G. O. 15, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, July 3, 1882.

To carry out the provisions of G. O. 53, c. s., from Hdqrs. of the Army, commanding officers of posts and of troops in the field in this Dept., will cause the best shots among the officers and enlisted men of each company or troop in their command to practice at the distances 200, 300, and 600 yards; the practice to be held in scores of five shots and every facility to be afforded those who have not already qualified as marksmen, in order that such qualification may be then attained.

Competitors for places on the department team will report to Dept. Hdqrs. on Aug. 8—soldiers who may be selected in pursuance to further instructions, as scorers, markers, cooks, etc., will report on Aug. 2.

The department commander hopes to see a representative of each company or troop in the department at the coming rifle contest and expects that post commanders will make every effort to further this object.

G. O. 28, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, July 17, 1882.

Announces the result of the target practice in this Dept. for April, 1882.

CIRCULAR 6, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, July 3, 1882.

Publishes rules to govern the department rifle contest. The competition will extend through three days. On each of these days every competitor will fire one complete score of seven shots at 200, 300, and 600 yards. The twelve marksmen making the highest aggregate scores will constitute the department team, and to that marksmen making the best aggregate score will be awarded a gold medal.

The contest will commence the first day of August, unless the weather should be unfavorable.

CIRCULAR, MIL. DIV. OF THE PACIFIC, June 23, 1882.

Publishes extracts taken from the target reports of companies serving in the Dept. of California, for May, 1882.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

**GENERAL OFFICERS.**—The Brig.-Gen. commanding the Dept. of the Platte will proceed to Forts Bridger, Wyo., and Thorneburgh, Utah, on public business (G. O. 70, July 6, D. P.)

**ASSISTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.**—Leave of absence

from July 15 to Oct. 1, 1882, is granted Major Edward R. Platt, Asst. Adj't.-Gen. (S. O. 117, July 8, W. D.)

The verbal instructions to Major O. D. Greene to proceed to Boise Barracks, I. T., to make certain official inspections, are confirmed (S. O. 84, June 20, D. O.)

Major O. D. Greene will proceed June 26 to Portland, Ore., on public business (S. O. 88, June 26, D. O.)

**INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.**—The journey of Lieut.-Col. Roger Jones, Asst. Insp.-Gen., under verbal orders to Little Rock, Ark., via Newport, Ky., and return, is confirmed (S. O. 31, July 7, M. D. A.)

The return journeys to Governor's Island, N. Y., necessarily performed by Lieut.-Col. Roger Jones, Asst. Insp.-Gen., are confirmed (S. O. 32, July 12, M. D. A.)

Lieut.-Col. Roger Jones, Asst. Insp.-Gen., will proceed to inspect Forts Tumbull, Conn.; Adams, R. I.; Warren, Mass., and Preble, Me. (S. O. 118, July 7, D. E.)

**BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE.**—Par. 1. S. O. 96, April 26, 1882, as amended by par. 4. S. O. 99, April 29, 1882, A. G. O., relating to Major William Winthrop Judge-Advocate, is suspended until Sept. 1, 1882 (S. O. 12, July 12, W. D.)

**QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.**—So much of par. 7, S. O. 74, c. s., from Hdqrs. Dept. of Dakota, as directs Capt. F. H. Hathaway, Asst. Q. M., to perform the duties of Post Com'y of Sub. at Fort Maginnis, M. T., is revoked (S. O. 107, July 5, D. D.)

The journeys performed by Capt. Amos S. Kimball, Distinguishing Q. M., between Portland, Ore., and Vancouver, W. T., on June 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 13 are approved and confirmed (S. O. 86, June 23, D. C.)

Capt. James W. Scully, A. Q. M., will report in person to the Comdg. Gen. Mil. Div. of the Atlantic for assignment to duty as post quartermaster at Fort Adams, R. I., with permission to reside in Newport, R. I. (S. O. 11, July 11, W. D.)

Capt. John L. Clem, A. Q. M., will report for assignment to duty at the Schuylkill Arsenal, in connection with the procurement and care of clothing and equipage for the Army (S. O. 11, July 11, W. D.)

The telegraphic instructions of May 9, directing Capt. Amos S. Kimball to repair from Portland, Ore., to Hdqrs. Dept. of the Columbia, are confirmed (S. O. 83, June 19, D. C.)

Lieut.-Col. Charles G. Sawtelle, Chief Q. M., will proceed to Fort Trumbull, Conn., Fort Warren, Mass., and Fort Proctor, Me., on public business (S. O. 117, July 6, D. E.)

Col. Samuel B. Holabird, A. Q. M.-Gen., is ordered to Washington to examine certain records pertaining to claims before the French and American Claims Commission (S. O. 12, July 12, W. D.)

**SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.**—Leave of absence for two months, on Surg. certificate, is granted Capt. Wm. A. Elderkin, C. S., Cheyenne, Wyo. Ty. (S. O. 72, July 7, M. D. M.)

Capt. S. T. Cushing is relieved as member of board of officers at Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 81, June 16, D. C.)

Capt. C. P. Egan, C. S., having returned to Hdqrs. Dept. of Arizona, will resume his duties as Chief Com'y of Sub. of the Dept., relieving 1st Lieut. Fred. A. Smith, Adj't. 12th Inf. (S. O. 105, July 1, D. A.)

Com'y Sgt. Michael Hall, Fort Dodge, Kan., will proceed to Cheyenne, Wyo. Ty., and report to the depot commissary for duty. Com'y Sgt. Roach Scholten, Fort Fetterman, Wyo. Ty., will proceed to Pena Colorado, Tex., and report for duty. Com'y Sgt. Hippolyte Gustowski, Fort Sanders, Wyo. Ty., will proceed to Fort Ellis, M. T., and report for duty. Com'y Sgt. Daniel Harner, Park City, U. T., will proceed to Fort Verde, A. T., and report for duty. Com'y Sgt. John Murphy, Fort Wallace, Kan., will proceed to Fort Wingate, N. M., and report to the C. O. of that post, to relieve Com'y Sgt. Joseph Berry, who will proceed to Fort Wallack, Nev., and relieve Com'y Sgt. Joseph Mason, who will proceed to Fort Colville, Wash. Ty., and report for duty (S. O. 7, July 6, W. D.)

The following commissary sergeants, on furlough, will report by letter to the Com'y Gen. of Sub. for assignment to stations: John Lutz, Augustus Bibel, James W. Drennan, and John Buchanan (S. O. 11, July 11, W. D.)

**MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.**—Leave of absence for one month is granted A. A. Surg. R. H. Ringer, Fort Totten, D. T. (S. O. 106, June 29, D. D.)

Capt. Richards Barnett, Asst. Surg., will accompany Brig.-Gen. Crook to Forts Bridger, Wyo., and Thorneburgh, Utah (S. O. 70, July 6, D. P.)

Major William H. Forwood, Surg., will report in person to the Lieut.-Gen. at Fort Washakie, Wyo., on or about July 23, 1882, for duty as surgeon and naturalist on the tour of inspection and exploration to be made by the Secretary of War and the Lieut.-Gen. (S. O. 70, July 6, D. P.)

Asst. Surg. J. M. Banister is relieved from duty as Judge-Advocate of the G. C. M. convened at Fort Sill, I. T., by par. 3, S. O. 111, c. s., Hdqrs. Dept. of the Missouri (S. O. 134, July 7, D. M.)

A. A. Surg. A. I. Comfort is relieved from duty at the Campamento on the North Fork of the Canadian River, I. T., and will proceed to Fort Hays, Kan., for duty (S. O. 133, July 6, D. M.)

Asst. Surg. E. F. Gardner is relieved as Judge-Advocate of G. C. M. at Vancouver Barracks, W. T. (S. O. 84, June 20, D. C.)

The Medical Director, Dept. of Texas, will proceed to Fort Ringgold, Tex., on duty connected with the inspection service of the Med. Dept. (S. O. 67, July 1, D. T.)

Asst. Surg. J. A. Finley will report as Post Surg. at Fort Concho, Tex. (S. O. 68, July 5, D. T.)

Asst. Surg. J. L. Powell will report for duty at Fort Davis, Tex. (S. O. 68, July 5, D. T.)

Asst. Surg. Valery Havard is relieved from his temporary duties at Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas, and at the post of San Antonio, Tex., and will report to the C. O., Fort Duncan, Tex., for duty as Post Surg., relieving Asst. Surg. W. C. Gorgas, who will report to the C. O., Fort Brown, Tex., for duty (S. O. 68, July 5, D. T.)

A. A. Surg. J. E. Gandy will proceed to Fort Klamath, Ore., to accompany Troop L, 1st Cav., on its march from that post to Fort Walla Walla, W. T., and thereafter to Fort Colville, W. T., and report for duty (S. O. 85, June 21, D. C.)

Lt.-Col. Ebenezer Swift, Asst. Med. Purveyor, in addition to his present duties in connection with the medical purveying depot in N. Y. City, is assigned to duty as acting medical storekeeper, vice Florence O'Donnoghue, deceased (S. O. 11, July 11, W. D.)

Asst. Surg. J. C. Worthington, member G. C.-M. to meet at Fort Wayne, Mich., July 17 (S. O. 121, July 12, D. E.)

The M.-D. Director, Dept. of Texas, will proceed to Fort Brown, Tex., on inspection service (S. O. 69, July 7, D. T.)

Capt. E. F. Gardner is relieved from duty at Vancouver Barracks, W. T., and will proceed to Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T., for duty as Post Surg. (S. O. 83, June 19, D. C.)

Asst. Surg. H. G. Burton, member G. C.-M. at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., July 10 (S. O. 117, July 6, D. E.)

Until a duly appointed medical director shall have reported at Hdqrs. Div. of Atlantic and Dept. of East, the duties of

that office will be discharged by Surg. J. H. Janeway (S. O. 33, July 14, M. D. A.)

Asst. Surg. H. O. Perley, member G. C.-M. at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., July 14 (S. O. 122, July 18, D. E.)

Asst. Surg. J. B. Girard is transferred from Fort Grant to Fort Lowell; A. A. Surg. R. T. Burr, from Fort Lowell to Fort Huachuca, and A. A. Surg. Ernesto Trener from Fort Huachuca to Fort Grant (S. O. 106, July 3, D. A.)

Capt. P. F. Harvey, Asst. Surg., member G. C.-M. at Fort Snelling, Minn., July 13 (S. O. 109, July 8, D. D.)

Major Charles R. Greenleaf, Surg., is ordered as Post Surg. at Columbus Barracks, O. (S. O. 12, July 12, W. D.)

Hosp. Steward Charles Hillebrand will proceed to Jackson Barracks, La., for duty (S. O. 67, July 11, D. S.)

Hosp. Steward Michael Tyrell will proceed to Fort McHenry, Md., for special service, upon completion of which he will return to Gaithersburg, Md. (S. O. 116, July 6, D. E.)

Hosp. Steward Ralph Wood is relieved from duty at the Leavenworth Military Prison, and will proceed to Fort Cummings, N. M., to relieve Hosp. Steward J. L. Strong, who, when relieved, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and report to the Governor of the Leavenworth Military Prison for duty (S. O. 134, July 7, D. M.)

Hosp. Steward Seymour Kitching was discharged at Fort Sully, Ind. Ty., June 19, 1882, on Surg. certificate.

**PATRICK DEPARTMENT.**—Payments in the Dept. of Columbia to June 30 will be made as follows: Major Wm. H. Eckels, at Vancouver Barracks and Ordnance Depot, Fort Townsend and Canby, W. T., and Fort Stevens, Ore. Major John B. Keefer, at Boise Barracks and Fort Lapwai, I. T., and Fort Walla Walla, W. T. Major Daniel R. Larned, at Fort Cour d'Alene, I. T., Colville and Spokane, W. T. (S. O. 85, June 21, D. C.)

Major James R. Roche, Paymaster, will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of California, and will report in person, or on or before Aug. 10, 1882, to the Paymaster-General in Washington (S. O. 10, July 10, W. D.)

Major Thomas O. H. Smith, Paymaster, will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of the Missouri, and will report in person, on or before Aug. 10, 1882, to the Comdg. Gen. Mil. Div. of the Pacific for duty in that division (S. O. 10, July 10, W. D.)

**CORPS OF ENGINEERS.**—A board of engineer officers to consist of Majors David C. Houston, Jared A. Smith, and Wm. H. Beauford, will assemble at Grand Haven, Mich., to consider and report upon a modification of crib to be used in the piers at the harbors at Pentwater and Frankfort, proposed by Capt. David P. Heep. The board will assemble on the call of the senior member (S. O. 65, July 8, Corps of Engineers.)

Capt. Wm. A. Jones will proceed without delay to St. Louis, Mo. (S. O. 115, June 30, M. D. P.)

**CHAPLAINS.**—Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Post Chaplain G. W. Collier, Fort Pembina, D. T. (S. O. 106, June 29, D. D.)

Post Chaplain Robert McWatty is assigned for station to Fort Brown, Tex., and will report to the C. O. thereof for duty (S. O. 68, July 5, D. T.)

**SIGNAL SERVICE.**—Lieut. Frank Green will proceed to Almont, W. T., to personally supervise stringing the telegraph wire across the Snake River at the latter point (S. O. 87, June 24, D. C.)

1st Class Pvt. John T. Eiker will proceed from Norfolk, Va., to New Shoreham, Block Island, R. I., and relieve Sgt. Wm. Davis, who will proceed to Norfolk, Va., and assume charge of that station (S. O. 11, July 11, W. D.)

1st Class Pvt. Frederick R. Day will proceed from Boston, Mass., to Mackinac City, Mich., and establish a first class signal station at that point (S. O. 11, July 11, W. D.)

1st Class Pvt. Edgar M. Brandenburg is promoted to be corporal. The following 2d class privates are promoted to be 1st class privates: Austin L. McRae, Alexander McAdie, Philip H. Fluzmarie, E. Harold Hilton, Park Morrell, Titus S. Townsend, Frank W. Ellis, Fred L. Johnson, Wm. H. Lamar, Jr., Stuart M. Leitzell, Harry C. Frankenfeld, Richard E. Hinman, Willie S. Delano, Elvin J. Glass, George Ready, Charles B. Dilley, John M. Langhorne, Bartow L. Walker, George A. Martin, Alexander J. Mitchell, John McCoy, Bemer S. Pague, Williamson Worrill, Richard H. Pulliam, and Fred W. Fickett. Corp. Wm. Daly is reduced to a 1st class private.

THE LINE.

CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending July 8, 1882:

Troop E, 5th Cav., to Fort McKinney, Wyo. Co. I, 5th Inf., to Fort Custer, Montana.

1st CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.

Troop C (Wagner's) is assigned to station at Fort Walla Walla, W. T. (S. O. 83, June 19, D. C.)

While at Boise Blks., I. T., Col. Cuvier Grover will make an inspection of the horses of Troop F (S. O. 87, June 24, D. C.)

Capt. Henry Wagner is detailed member G. C.-M. at Boise Blks., I. T. (S. O. 87, June 24, D. C.)

2d Lt. J. F. R. Landis is detailed member of a Board of Officers at Vancouver Blks. (S. O. 81, June 16, D. C.)

**Leave of Absence.**—One month, 2d Lt. W. B. Brown, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 132, July 8, D. M.)

Two months, to apply for extension of four months, 2d Lt. Oscar J. Brown (S. O., July 8, W. D.)

2ND CAVALRY, Col. John P. Hatch.

1st Lieut. Fred. W. Sibley is relieved from duty as Acting Ordnance Officer, and is attached to Troop E for temporary duty (S. O. 106, June 29, D. D.)

The Supt. Mounted Rec. Service will cause fifty recruits to be forwarded to Fort Snelling, Minn., for assignment to the 2d Cav. (S. O., July 8, W. D.)

4TH CAVALRY, Col. Ranald S. Mackenzie.

Capt. H. W. Lawton will make the quarterly inspection of accounts of disbursing officers at Santa Fe, for second quarter, 1882 (S. O. 86, July 3, D. N. M.)

Veterinary Surgeon Casewell will proceed to Fort Wingate, N. M., to attend sick animals (S. O. 86, July 3, D. N. M.)

**Leave Extended.**—Lieut.-Col. George A. Forsyth, Fort Cummings, N. M., further extended to July 18 (S. O. 72, July 7, M. D. M.)

5TH CAVALRY

B, and will join his proper station, Fort Bowie (S. O. 104, June 30, D. A.)  
Leave of Absence.—One month, 1st Lieut. B. H. Cheever, Jr., Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 132, July 3, D. M.)

## 7TH CAVALRY, Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis.

1st Lieut. Lloyd S. McCormick is relieved from duty as Recruiting Officer for Dept. of Dakota, at Fort Meade, D. T., and 1st Lieut. J. W. Wilkins, Adj't., is detailed in his stead (S. O. 106, June 29, D. D.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, 2d Lieut. H. J. Slocum, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 132, July 3, D. M.)

## 9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.

1st Lieut. C. A. Stedman is relieved from duty as Recruiting Officer at Fort Riley, Kas. (S. O. 134, July 7, D. M.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, 1st Lieut. M. B. Hughes, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 133, July 6, D. M.)

## 10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

1st Lieut. William H. Beck, now at Jacksonville, Ill., will report by letter to the Supt. Mounted Recruiting Service to accompany a detachment of recruits to Dept. of Texas, and will then join his troop (S. O. 7, W. D.)

*Change of Station.*—Hdqs, band, and two troops to be designated by the regimental commander, from Fort Concho to Fort Davis; Troop B—now detached at Fort Davis—is transferred to that post; Troops G and L, from Fort Stockton to Fort Davis; the Lieutenant-Colonel will proceed, for station, to Fort Davis; Major C. B. McLellan will proceed, for station, to Fort Concho; the other two Majors will take station at Fort Davis (S. O. 68, July 5, D. T.)

## 1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel Frederick T. Dent.

Major B. T. Frank and Capt. C. P. Eakin are detailed to visit the encampment of troops of the National Guard of California, at San Jose, Cal., between July 1 and 8, and report their observations to the Adjutant-General for the information of the Secretary of War (S. O. 116, July 1, M. D. P.)

## 2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Leave of Absence.—Twenty-eight days, from July 31, 1st Lieut. Wright F. Edgerton (S. O., July 8, W. D.)

## 4TH ARTILLERY, Colonel G. A. DeRussy.

Major Alexander Piper, president; Capts. Harry C. Cushing, Eugene A. Bancroft, 1st Lieut. James L. Wilson, 2d Lieut. Henry A. Schroeder, members, and 2d Lieut. W. Fish, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Trumbull, Conn., July 14 (S. O. 120, July 11, D. E.)

## 5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.

1st Lieut. John M. Baldwin, A. D. C., will proceed to Chattanooga, Tenn., Augusta, Ga., Mobile, Ala., and New Orleans, La., and inspect the accounts of disbursing officers (S. O. 66, July 10, D. S.)

On his own application 2d Lieut. Solon F. Massey is transferred from Bat. L to Bat. A, to date from June 13, 1882 (S. O. 7, July 8, W. D.)

1st Lieut. B. K. Roberts, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Trumbull, Conn., July 14 (S. O. 120, July 11, D. E.)

Capt. D. H. Kinsie will proceed to New York City to inspect certain artillery horses to be purchased for Light Bat. F (S. O. 117, July 6, D. E.)

Capt. Guilan V. Weir, president; Capt. C. C. MacConnell, 1st Lieut. Paul Roemer, Oliver E. Wood, J. E. Sawyer, 2d Lieut. S. E. Allen, members, and 1st Lieut. John McClellan, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., July 10 (S. O. 117, July 6, D. E.)

Capt. William B. Beck, 1st Lieuts. Joshua A. Fessenden, David D. Johnson, members, and 1st Lieut. Alexander L. Morton, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., July 14 (S. O. 122, July 13, D. E.)

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. Granger Adams, Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., twenty-three days (S. O. 121, July 12, D. E.)

## 3RD INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Leave of Absence.—One month, 2d Lieut. W. C. Muhlenburg, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 133, July 6, D. M.)

## 3RD INFANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Leave of Absence.—One month, 2d Lieut. Arthur Williams, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 133, July 6, D. M.)

Leave Extended.—Capt. Wm. H. Penrose, six days (S. O. 106, June 29, D. D.)

## 4TH INFANTRY, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Leave of Absence.—One month, 2d Lieut. George N. Chase, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 133, July 6, D. M.)

One month, to take effect July 20, 1st Lieut. Charles W. Mason (S. O. 71, July 8, D. P.)

Leave Extended.—Capt. James H. Spencer, two months on Surg. certificate, with permission to leave the Dept. of Missouri (S. O., July 8, W. D.)

## 5TH INFANTRY, Colonel John D. Wilkins.

Capt. W. Lyman will report to the C. O. Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty, to conduct a detachment of recruits for the 5th Inf. to Fort Keogh, M. T. The C. O. Fort Snelling will forward all the recruits and casuals for the 5th Inf., now at that post, to Fort Keogh, and all casuals for Forts A. Lincoln, Assiniboine, Maginnis, and Custer, and for Camp Poplar River. On completion of this duty Capt. Lyman will return to St. Paul, Minn. (S. O. 107, July 5, D. D.)

1st Lieut. Oscar F. Long, A. D. C., will proceed to Salom, Ore., on public business (S. O. 83, June 19, D. C.)

Capt. W. Lyman, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Snelling, Minn., July 13 (S. O. 109, July 8, D. D.)

## 7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.

Major D. H. Brotherton, president; Capts. D. W. Benham, J. M. J. Sanno, 1st Lieuts. W. I. Reed, Wm. Quinton, 2d Lieut. D. L. Howell, members, and 1st Lieut. G. S. Young, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Snelling, Minn., July 13 (S. O. 109, July 8, D. P.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, 2d Lieut. J. E. McCoy, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 133, July 6, D. M.)

## 8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.

The C. O. Fort Halleck, Nev., will grant Corp. John H. Reed, Co. G, a furlough for three months, with permission to apply for extension of one month (S. O. 117, July 3, M. D. P.)

Private Charles Barnard, Co. E, who reported at Hdqrs Mil. Div. of Pacifico to receive the prize awarded him under W. D. G. O. 41, series 1881, will return to his station, Fort Gaston, Cal. (S. O. 117, July 8, M. D. P.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, 2d Lieut. Henry Johnson, Jr., Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 132, July 3, D. M.)

## 9TH INFANTRY, Colonel James Van Voast.

The instructions of June 19, 1882, directing Capt. G. B. Russell, A. D. C. and Dept. Inspector, to make the annual inspection at Fort Clark, inclusive of the sub-post of Del Rio, and at Fort Duncan, Tex., are confirmed (S. O. 68, July 5, D. T.)

## 10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.

Capt. Jesse A. P. Hampson, president; Capts. Francis E. Lacey, Sumer H. Lincoln, 1st Lieuts. Charles E. Botteler, William Paudling, members, and 2d Lieut. R. C. Van Vleet, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Wayne, Mich., July 17 (S. O. 121, July 12, D. E.)

Capt. R. H. Hall, Fort Porter, N. Y., is detailed to attend the annual encampment of the Pennsylvania National Guard, to take place at Lewiston, Pa., from Aug. 5 to 12, 1882 (S. O. 123, July 14, D. E.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, 2d Lieut. Thomas J. Clay, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 133, July 6, D. M.)

## 11TH INFANTRY, Colonel Richard L. Dodge.

Capt. W. C. Beach, president, G. C.-M. at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., July 14 (S. O. 122, July 13, D. E.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, 2d Lieut. R. J. C. Irvine, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 133, July 6, D. M.)

Six months, from June 1, 1882, on Surg. certificate of disability, in extension of his authorized absence on monthly certificates of disability, 1st Lieut. John Whitney (S. O. 122, July 12, W. D.)

## 12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

1st Lieut. F. A. Smith, Adj't., is relieved from temporary duty as Chief C. S. Dept. of Arizona (S. O. 105, July 1, D. A.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, 2d Lieut. C. W. Abbot, Jr., Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 132, July 3, D. M.)

## 13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Leave of Absence.—Twenty days, 2d Lieut. V. E. Stolbrand, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 133, July 6, D. M.)

## 15TH INFANTRY, Colonel George P. Buell.

Capt. McKibbin, comdg. Fort Marcy, will take charge of the parade of the troops of Fort Marcy made in celebration of the 4th of July (S. O. 86, July 3, D. N. M.)

Leave Extended.—Capt. Henry H. Humphreys, further extended two months (S. O., July 12, W. D.)

## 16TH INFANTRY, Colonel Galusha Pennypacker.

*Change of Station.*—Hdqs, band, and two companies to be designated by the regimental commander, from Fort McKavett to Fort Concho; the remaining two companies at Fort McKavett to Fort McIntosh; Co. B—now detached at Fort Stockton—will return to Fort Concho; Cos. I and K—now detached at Fort Davis—are transferred to that post; the two companies for Fort McIntosh will march to San Antonio—thence by rail; the Major will proceed, for station, to Fort Davis (S. O. 68, July 5, D. T.)

Leave of Absence.—Six months, from Oct. 1, 1882, 1st Lieut. Charles H. Noble (S. O., July 12, W. D.)

## 17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Chas. C. Gilbert.

Capt. Cyrus S. Roberts, A. D. C., will accompany Brig. Gen. Crook to Fort Bridger, Wyo., and Thorneburgh, U. S. O. 70, July 6, D. P.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, 2d Lieut. J. A. Lockwood, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 133, July 6, D. M.)

## 18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.

Sergt. J. H. Ochiltree, Co. H, will report to the C. O. Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty with a detachment of recruits, in charge of Capt. W. Lyman, 5th Inf. (S. O. 107, July 5, D. D.)

## 19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

So soon as two companies of the 16th Inf. shall have arrived at Fort McIntosh, Tex., the two companies of the 19th Inf. theretofore will proceed to Fort Ringgold, Tex. (S. O. 68, July 5, D. T.)

Leave of Absence.—Seven days, Capt. George F. Towle, A. D. C. (S. O. 109, July 8, D. D.)

## 20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

1st Lieut. J. A. Manley is detailed as Recruiting Officer at Fort Riley, Kas. (S. O. 131, July 7, D. M.)

Leave of Absence.—Two months, from July 24, Capt. Charles O. Brad'ey, in extension of his authorized absence on Surg. certificate (S. O., July 11, W. D.)

## 21ST INFANTRY, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

1st Lieut. Francis E. Eltonhead is appointed J.-A. of G. C.-M. instituted at Vancouver Bks, W. T. (S. O. 84, June 20, D. C.)

Sergt.-Major F. E. Pressler is detailed on temporary duty in the A. G. O. at Hdqrs Dept. of Columbia (S. O. 84, June 20, D. C.)

The action of the post commander, Vancouver Bks, W. T., in ordering 2d Lieut. Sol. E. Sparrow from Vancouver, W. T., to Portland, Ore., on public business, is confirmed (S. O. 84, June 20, D. C.)

1st Sergt. Robert M. Mickey, Co. D, will report to the Colonel of his regiment for temporary duty as Acting Sergeant-Major (S. O. 84, June 20, D. C.)

1st Lieut. Thomas H. Bradley and 2d Lieut. Harry L. Bailey are detailed members G. C.-M. at Fort Townsend, W. T. (S. O. 87, June 24, D. C.)

Capt. J. A. Haughey is relieved as a member G. C.-M. at Boise Bks, I. T. (S. O. 87, June 24, D. C.)

## 22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.

2d Lieut. E. O. C. Ord, Jr., is relieved from duty at the post of San Antonio, Tex., and will join his company at Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 69, July 7, D. T.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, 2d Lieut. J. J. Crittenden, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 134, July 7, D. M.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. William J. Campbell, three months (S. O., July 11, W. D.)

## 24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. Benjamin W. Leavell, further extended one month (S. O., July 12, W. D.)

Leavenworth Prison.—Sergt. G. C. Hebard, Provost Guard, will proceed to Fort Garland, Colo., for treatment by the medical officer of the post (S. O. 131, July 1, D. M.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, July 1, 1882.

## RETIREMENTS.

Brigadier-General Joseph K. Barnes, Surgeon-General—June 30, 1882.

Colonel Henry W. Benham, Corps of Engineers—June 30, 1882.

Colonel John N. Macomb, Corps of Engineers—June 30, 1882.

Colonel William H. Wood, 11th Infantry—June 26, 1882.

Colonel John M. Cuyler, Surgeon—June 30, 1882.

Colonel William S. King, Surgeon—June 30, 1882.

Colonel Albion P. Howe, 4th Artillery—June 30, 1882.

Lieutenant Colonel James Simons, Surgeon—June 30, 1882.

Major Robert D. Clarke, Paymaster—June 30, 1882.

Major Edmund H. Brooke, Paymaster—June 30, 1882.

Major Napoleon B. McLaughlin, 10th Cavalry—June 26, 1882.

Major James McMillan, 2d Artillery—June 26, 1882.

Major Azor H. Nickerson, Assistant Adjutant-General—June 26, 1882.

Major Edward Ingerson, Ordnance Storekeeper, at Springfield Armory—June 30, 1882.

Captain William H. Shoemaker, Ordnance Storekeeper—June 30, 1882.

Captain Reuben M. Potter, Military Storekeeper—June 30, 1882.

Captain Benjamin H. Gilbreth, Ordnance Storekeeper—June 30, 1882.

Captain Ephraim D. Ellsworth, Ordnance Storekeeper—June 30, 1882.

Captain Frederick Whyte, Ordnance Storekeeper—June 30, 1882.

Captain John Livers, Military Storekeeper—June 30, 1882.

Captain John H. Coster, 8th Cavalry—June 26, 1882.

Post Chaplain Dudley Chase—June 30, 1882.

Post Chaplain Charles Reynolds—June 30, 1882.

Post Chaplain John Woart—June 30, 1882.

Chaplain Manuel J. Gonzales, 9th Cavalry—June 30, 1882.

Post Chaplain Jeremiah Porter—June 30, 1882.

Professor Patrice de Janon, Military Academy—June 30, 1882.

## CASUALTIES.

Captain Florence O'Donnoghue, Medical Storekeeper—Died June 29, 1882, at New York City, New York.

2d Lieutenant Edward O. Brown, Corps of Engineers—Resigned July 1, 1882.

2d Lieutenant Henry O. Flipper, 10th Cavalry—Dismissed June 30, 1882.

General Courts-Martial.—At Fort Wayne, Mich., July 17. Detail: Six officers of the 10th Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Trumbull, Conn., July 14. Detail: Six officers of the 4th Art., and one of the 5th Art.

At Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., July 10. Detail: Seven officers of the 6th Art., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Snelling, Minn., July 13. Detail: Seven officers of the 7th Inf., and one officer each of the 6th Inf. and Med. Dept.

At Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., July 14. Detail: Four officers of the 5th Art.; one of the 11th Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

*Special Inspectors Appointed.*—The C. O. Fort Dodge, Kas., on certain subsistence property (S. O. 131, July 1, D. M.)

Lieut.-Col. George A. Forsyth, 4th Cav., at Fort Cummings, N. M., on certain unserviceable horses and mules (S. O. 131, July 1, D. M.)

Capt. James A. Snyder, 3d Inf., on certain camp and garrison equipage and recruiting property on hand at the cavalry recruiting rendezvous, No. 87½ South Sharp street, Baltimore, Md. (S. O., July 10, W. D.)

Col. Henry A. Morrow, 21st Inf., on certain public property at Vancouver Bks, W. T. (S. O. 81, June 20, D. C.)

1st Lieut. Oscar F. Lang, 5th Inf., A. D. C., at Vancouver Depot on subsistence stores (S. O. 81, June 16, D. C.)

*Boards of Survey.*—At the Subsistence Depot, San Francisco, Cal., July 3, 1882, to examine a lot of damaged subsistence stores, and fix the responsibility therefor. Detail: Major J. R. Roche, Paym.; Capt. G. A. Hall, M. S. K., and 1st Lieut. T. H. Bliss, 1st Art. (S. O. 115, June 30, M. D. P.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of 1st Lieut. Colon. Angur, 2d Cav., A. D

whatsoever within two hundred feet of any public building on the Whipple Barracks Military Reservation is strictly prohibited. Officers' quarters are not excepted (S. O. 104, June 30, D. A.)

**Military Prisoners.**—The following named military prisoners, entitled to an abatement of five days per month for continuous good conduct, may be discharged from the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison on the dates set opposite their respective names: Charles Meager, July 11; William E. Allen and John H. Crowley, July 16; Frederick Malonzo, July 20; William Coalman, James Gibbons, and John McCann, July 22; Chester Bruce and George Person, July 28; Harvey Dasher, July 29, and James McAdams, July 30, 1882 (S. O. 133, July 6, D. M.)

**More Light.**—Under Army Regulations 552, candles for illuminating company kitchens can be purchased from the company fund. (Extract of Letter A. G. O., 1882.)

**Officers' Mileage.**—The Army Appropriation bill approved by the President to-day . . . provides that mileage shall be paid to officers for travel, under orders, over shortest travelled route, and that the necessity for such travel shall be certified by the officer who issues the order. (Telegram A. G. O., June 30.)

**Cavalry Carbine in Target Firing.**—The various questions arising out of the use of the cavalry carbine in contests with the infantry rifle, and particularly the proposition to allow a percentage in favor of the carbine, came before the officers who were charged with the preparation of G. O. No. 53. The following are their remarks and recommendations thereon: Within the ranges prescribed for these competitions, the inferiority of the carbine to the rifle has been by no means demonstrated. . . . Recommended that the arm used for the contests, for the sake of uniformity, be the one specified in par. 6 of the order, "viz., the service rifle. This makes it necessary that each troop of cavalry should have a number of infantry rifles with which to qualify the men as marksmen and to enter the contests. It may be found that this is not the best method of arranging competitions for troops armed similarly, as are infantry and cavalry; but a fair trial of it in the contests of this year will point out defects, if any, and may lead to better methods for succeeding years. An officer asks whether G. O. No. 43, A. G. O., 1881, can be interpreted so as to allow a man to fire from 300 yards at a standing position or must he kneel? Ans.—The rules prescribed in G. O. No. 43, 1881, are those laid down in the Manual of Rifle Firing, and it is not deemed advisable to make exceptions to them for the purpose of isolated cases.

**Rifle Practice Engineer Battalion.**—In Orders of July 1, 1882, General A. L. Abbot, U. S. A., announces as follows: The results of this competition for the Battalion and Company prizes for the year ending June 30, 1883, are accordingly announced—the following being a list of the strings in ten shots, fired standing at 200 yards, in the competition for the Battalion prize: Co. A prizeman, Sergt. C. Remond, 92.4 inches; Co. B prizeman, 1st class Private Albin Krebs, 104.7 inches; Co. C prizeman, Sergeant Charles E. von Sothen, 87.6 inches. Co. E is ruled out, having had no target practice during the past year. Sergeant Charles E. von Sothen, Co. C, is accordingly announced as battalion prizeman for the year ending June 30, 1883; he will receive the silver stadia in front of the battalion from the hands of the Commanding officer at the parade when this order is published.

**Hospital Steward.**—The House Committee on Military Affairs, in their report on the bill (H. R. 6513), say: "That, in consideration of the qualifications requisite to constitute competent, trustworthy, and efficient hospital stewards, which require that they should be experienced druggists or apothecaries, with a practical knowledge of pharmacy and minor surgery, such as the application of bandages, the dressing of wounds, the extraction of teeth, the application of leeches, as well as a good knowledge of nursing and the preparation of food for the sick; also, in view of the responsible duties devolving upon hospital stewards, often being left in charge of the medical department and in the care of the sick at a military post for days, and sometimes for weeks, during the temporary absence or sickness of the post surgeon; also, by reason of the arduous and difficult labor to be performed by hospital stewards, and for the purpose of making said service more efficient and valuable, your committee fully concur in the accompanying bill recommended by the Surgeon-General of the United States Army, and therefore recommend its passage."

**Fort Keogh, M. T.**—The Fourth of July at Miles City, Montana, was celebrated in an unusually interesting manner this year. In its account of the celebration, the *Daily Press* of July 5, says: By 9 o'clock all Miles City was on the move, in active preparation to receive the officers from Fort Keogh and commence the exercises of the day. The 5th Infantry band and a large number of the soldiers came down on an 8 o'clock special train. The procession started exactly at 10 o'clock, the time appointed. First in line came the marshal of the day, Major N. Borchardt, and his aids. Then came the 5th Inf. band. Following them came the prominent officers of the 5th Infantry and others, whose names, as far as we could learn, were as follows: Gen. Whistler, Gen. Braddock, Col. Baird, Major Girard, post surgeon; Colonel Butler, Captain Landescaudet, post chaplain; Colonel Rice, Lieutenant Partello, Lieutenant Churchill and Lieutenant Wilson. After them came carriages containing the president and speakers of the day, county officials, etc., and then the Fort Keogh fire engine, resplendent in shining metal; then the company, drawing their hose carriage and presenting a very fine appearance in their uniform of blue pants and white shirts, consisting of Sergt. James Pippie, chief engineer; Sergt. James Baxter, engineer; Thomas Kelley, Wm. Coulter, Harry Hellers, Thomas Westover, Harry Snyder, John Harna, Ellis Johnson, John Heron, Eli Covert, John Crompton, Ralph Bergden, Daniel Dwyer, Edward Daniels, Charles Youngman, Charles Burger, Esq., Corporal Philip Doerr, James Ryan, James D. Conley, and Corporal Edward Boyle.

Mr. Andrew Benleigh delivered a stirring oration, and Captain Edmund Butler, 5th U. S. Infantry, then made some happy remarks on the Army and Navy, in the course of which he said

We of the Regular Army, fellow-citizens, stand in a strange position. Individually, we are popular—collectively, we are the reverse. The very men who, by tongue or pen, denounce the "standing Army"—thank Heaven they can't call it a running Army—who would wipe it out of existence to-morrow if they could—but perhaps they don't mean it—they may be only talking for fun—these very men, my friends, cannot show too much courtesy and kindness to Army officers, individually, wherever and whenever they meet them. I have rarely got on board a railroad train or a steamboat, but, as soon as it was known that I was an Army officer—and I am not prodigal of brass buttons when not on duty—I was immediately characterized with, introduced by one to another, and if there was any good eating or

drinking going on, it was almost impossible for me to decline all the invitations to join in.

Yet many good people, who never saw a squad of regulars, honestly believe that we are a sort of official aristocracy, living on the fat of the land, loitering upon lilies, reclining upon roses, doing nothing, and getting well paid for doing it.

Now, my friends, a man who makes a contract to be ready at any moment to turn out and be shot at, ought to be pretty well paid. Don't you think so? Well, that is our contract exactly. We are paid for holding ourselves in readiness; to risk our lives for the public good at any moment of the day or night, when day calls. And I think we are not any too well paid for doing it. Why, my friend, it is only by the strictest economy that we can educate our children and support our families.

The fact is, fellow citizens, we United States troops are, practically, a sort of orphans. The interest or pride of no particular State or locality is engaged in having justice done us—our labors appreciated and rewarded. New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Minnesota, take care of and cherish the interests and the fame of their State troops. The States united are the natural guardians of the interest and glory of the United States Army. But what is everybody's business is nobody's business. The interests of the Regular Army are not considered—the general good of the whole is permitted to be sacrificed to the interests of a few—and its glory is allowed to take care of itself. Happily, it has been able to do it.

Our consolation, fellow citizens, is in our love for that flag. Our reward is to see it floating proudly and triumphantly. Not that we love the flag of our native or adopted State—or New York or North Carolina, Massachusetts, or Virginia—less, but that we love the flag of the Union more.

In concluding an address full of patriotism and fervor, Captain Butler said:

Our Army and Navy are not instruments of aggression; they are weapons of defense. May they always remain so in this happy land! For it is a happy land, fellow citizens and fellow soldiers, and if we suffer from political or social troubles, they will be of our own making. Yes, fellow citizens, every American, native and adopted, should go down on his knees morning and night, and at noon if he has time, and thank God that it is his privilege to live under the shadow of that flag, to live where man is freer than on any other spot on earth. God save and bless our country, fellow citizens and brother soldiers! God guard and bless our starry flag!

And may that banner ever  
In growing glory wave;  
A sign of Hope to Nations;  
Of freedom to the Slave!  
And when our eyes are closing,  
May our last vision be  
That banner of our fathers  
Still floating o'er the Free!

**Settlement of Clothing Accounts.**—Relative to the settlement of clothing accounts of enlisted men, when there is a balance due a soldier at date of semi-annual settlement for clothing not drawn, such balance should be carried forward to liquidate any charge for clothing against him at a future settlement.

A. R. 2082, of 1881, directs that the entire amount found due to U. S. at date of each settlement, should be charged to the soldier, and it is evident that a settlement of the clothing account of the soldier cannot be effected unless any balance due him from prior semi-annual settlement is taken into account; otherwise it would only be a settlement of "six months" of the clothing account and not a settlement of "the soldier's clothing account."

Attention is invited to par. 2, G. O. No. 43, A. G. O., series of 1880. (Letter A. G. O., June 22, 1882.)

All the army nominations given in last week's JOURNAL (page 1136) were duly confirmed this week, with the exception of those pertaining to the Medical Department, which are delayed in committee.

An exchange says: The United States Regular Army now has, for the first time, a uniform which looks well, fits well and permits the wearer some little comfort.

#### DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT NEWS.

**Department of Columbia.**—The Vancouver Independent of June 29 says: No officers in this department are affected this year by the Army retirement bill.... Assist. Surgeon Wm. Gardner left on Tuesday for his new station at Fort Coeur d'Alene.... Lieut. W. R. Abercrombie, 2d Inf., is coming to the coast with a detachment of recruits.... Lieutenant H. L. Bailey, 21st Inf., has rejoined his station at Fort Townsend.... It will be decided next week, probably, by the Secretary of War, whether the 21st Inf. will have a charge of station this year.... Lieut. F. J. Patten, 21st Inf., arrived at headquarters from Fort Klamath on the 23d of June. He will leave for Fort Boise to day probably.... Mr. George W. Cushing, father of Maj. S. T. Cushing, Commissary of Subsistence of the Department of the Columbia, died at Providence, R. I., on June 14, aged 72.... Some of the horses of the 1st Cavalry at Fort Walla Walla are said to be affected with diphtheria.... Lieut. Frank Greene, of the Signal Corps, has gone to Almota to personally superintend the stranding of the wire across Snake River.... Lieut. Thomas H. Bradley, 21st Inf., arrived on the last steamer and left for Fort Townsend on Monday.... Gen. O. D. Greene, adjutant general of the Department, left Vancouver barracks on Tuesday, on a tour of inspection at the posts of Forts Cour d'Alene, Colville and Spokane. He will probably be absent about three weeks.... General Miles has appointed a general court-martial to meet at Fort Townsend, June 29, for the trial of Sergt. Falkenburg for an unprovoked assault upon an Indian.

**Division of the Pacific.**—The San Francisco Report of July 1 says: Gen. McFarlin and daughter have returned from Santa Cruz.... Lieut. Dillenback, U. S. A., is acting adjutant of the 1st Artillery during the absence of Lieut. Davis.... Maj. Coxe, Paymaster, U. S. A., and family have returned from Alameda, and are temporarily residing at the Beresford.... Dr. Kober, U. S. A., Post Surgeon at Fort Bidwell, Department of California, arrived on Tuesday from Oregon, en route to his post.... Gen. Kautz read an interesting paper before the Geographical Society on Tuesday evening. Mrs. Kautz was in the city the early part of the week.... There is a prospect of Col. Julian McAllister being sent from the arsenal, Benicia, where he has been so many years, to some important post in the East.... Lieut. Abercrombie, 2d Infantry, has been in the city during the week on his return to his post in the Department of the Columbia. July 11, General McDowell telephoned to A. G. O. from San Francisco, stating that he is informed by Gen. Wilcox that on July 7 a band of forty renegade Indians attacked the town of MacMillenville, Arizona, burning the houses and wounding two men; that Col. Shafter, commanding Forts Thomas and Apache, has sent troops in pursuit of the Indians, including Capt. Chaffee's company of the 6th Cavalry, from Fort McDowell.

**Department of the Plate.**—The Omaha Bee, referring to the anticipated promotion of Capt. Burt and Lieut. Foote,

of the 9th U. S. Infantry, says: Maj. Burt will be remembered by many friends in Omaha, where he was stationed for a number of years prior to his removal to Chicago. Lieut. Foote is at present regimental adjutant of the 9th Infantry. His promotion will probably result in his removal from Fort Omaha to some of the frontier posts, which will be no less sincerely regretted by a host of Army and civilian friends than by Lieut. Foote himself.

The Omaha Herald of July 7 says: Gen. Crook leaves to-day for a tour among the posts in the west. The first that he will visit is Fort Bridger. He goes next to Fort Thorneburg and the new Ute agency. Captains Roberts and Bourke accompany him.... Col. Tillman, professor of chemistry, mineralogy and geology, West Point, was a passenger for Eureka, Nev., on the overland train leaving yesterday. The professor will assume charge of the Government geological surveying expedition. He was a classmate at the military academy of Capt. Bourke, side-by-side to Gen. Crook, and remained over in Omaha to pass the Fourth with him.... Col. Stanton, U. S. A., and Mr. Chase, his clerk, started west yesterday, and go as far as Fort Hall, Idaho, and Salt Lake.... Among the overland passengers starting west yesterday was Lieut. D. C. Kingman, of Gen. Crook's headquarters, bound for Fort Bridger.

The Laramie Boomerang of July 9, says: On last night's express from the east were quite a number of military gentlemen. Among them was General Crook, on a tour among the posts of the West, Fort Bridger, Fort Thorneburg, and the new Ute agency. Captains Roberts and Bourke accompanied him. Colonel Stanton and family, Mr. Chase, his clerk, and Mrs. Jewett and her daughter Jennie and Miss Mollie Bronson also were in the party.

**Department of Dakota.**—The Pioneer Press of July 6 says: Mr. N. N. Chapman, of Minneapolis, has been awarded the contract for building a set of field officers' quarters at Fort Snelling at a cost of \$5,480.75. A place northwest of the headquarters building, near the quarters occupied by Surgeon Spencer, U. S. A., has been selected as the site, and work upon the excavation will commence in a few days.

**Department of Arizona.**—A despatch of July 9, from Fort Bowie, says: "The Indians are again on the warpath, committing depredations around the San Carlos Reservation and McMillardville. They killed the chief scout and two men on the reservation day before yesterday."

A despatch from Fort Thomas to the Tucson (A. T.) Star of July 10 says: "A courier has just arrived from McMillian, who sends despatches from Globe City announcing that on the 7th inst. forty Apache bucks attacked the town but were repulsed by the citizens after a hard fight which lasted half an hour. The Indians tried to set fire to several buildings, without success. One white man was wounded. The Indian casualties are unknown. The Indians retreated in the direction of Pleasant Valley and Salt River, driving off all the stock they could find. A party of fifteen men left Globe City yesterday to warn and help to protect the citizens in Pleasant Valley. Four companies of the 3d Cavalry started from here yesterday in pursuit of the hostiles. These Indians are the renegades who killed Colvill, reinforced by about twenty others belonging to the White Mountain band in the vicinity of San Carlos."

**Department of the Missouri.**—A despatch of July 7, from Denver, says: Another Indian was killed at the agency, near Ignacio, N. M., last night, by a band of Western Indians, who when leaving the agency yesterday stole several horses. Six or eight Ute pursued them, and this morning the body of one of the purloining party was found dead. Chief Ignacio and his band are on the trail. A fight is expected today. The agency Indians will protect the whites.

A letter of June 29 from Fort Cummings says: A short time ago there was considerable talk of abandoning this post, but at present there does not seem to be much truth in the rumor, as new contracts have been made for grain, hay, coal, etc. Mr. John Prince, chief of Indian scouts, has been discharged by order of Gen. MacKenzie. The troops stationed here expect to have a change of station shortly. Asst. Surg. R. C. Newton, U. S. A., left the post with Troop H, 4th Cavalry, as medical officer. The pack train of Co. A, Indian scouts, has been turned over to the quartermaster.

The Leavenworth Times, of July 5, says: Major J. A. Broome, U. S. A., left yesterday for Denver.... Gen. Pope and family left for Chicago last evening, via the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific.... Lieut. C. W. Abbott, Jr., left yesterday afternoon for Boston, on a furlough of several weeks.

The New South West (Silver City, Mo.) of July 1 says: On Sunday last the Silver City base ball club, under an invitation from the Fort Bayard club, visited the latter place to play a match game. Arriving at the post at noon, the visitors were met by Messrs. Hittinger and Falvey and escorted to the quarters of Co. C, 4th Cavalry, where a fine dinner had been prepared. The dining room was beautifully decorated with bunting and evergreens, and pictures covered the side walls; the words, "Welcome, S. C. B. C.," tastefully arranged with a cross of swords at one end and a cross of bats at the other. The tables were waited up by the soldiers. At 2 o'clock game was called upon the ground, the home club winning the toss for position, and taking the field. Sergt. Forsyth was umpire; Messrs. Hill and Newton, scorers. The game lasted two hours and twenty minutes, the score standing: Fort Bayard, 27 runs; Silver, 33 runs. Returning to the quarters of the soldiers, the boys found another meal awaiting them. The entertainment was continued until about 9 P. M., when the Silver City club started for home, feeling somewhat overjoyed at their reception, each one expressing himself as very much pleased with the treatment received, and hoping to be able to return the favor at some future time.

The Leavenworth Times, of July 8, says: Lieut. Cheever, U. S. A., of Fort Leavenworth, leaves this morning for the East.... Lieut. Arthur Williams, 3d Infantry, left yesterday for Louisville, Ky.... Lieut. V. E. Stolbrand, 13th Infantry, left yesterday afternoon for Jacksonville, Ill.... Lieut. J. E. McCoy, 7th Cavalry, left yesterday afternoon for Washington.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs received a despatch July 11 from Agent Thomas at Santa Fe saying: "Chief San Pablo and about two hundred Jacarillas are at Wayne Mound, on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. I go tomorrow morning with the Adjutant-General of the district to order them home." The Commissioner thinks there is no reason to apprehend trouble with the Jacarillas. They appear to have been for some time dissatisfied with the location of the lands set apart for their occupation, and in the absence of definite information it is supposed that the Indians are engaged in an attempt to secure other lands.

UNDER recent changes Colonel H. B. Grierson, 10th U. S. Cavalry, goes to Fort Davis, Texas; Lieut. Col. F. Wade, to the same post; Major C. B. McClellan to Fort Concho, and Majors Anson Mills and Van Vliet to Fort Davis.

JULY 15, 1882

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

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(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## FORT HALLECK, NEVADA.

JULY 5, 1882.

A FATAL shooting affray occurred here last night, the result of too much 4th of July and poor stimulants. One McIntyre, a vaquero, and a very rough customer, who was also under the influence of the strong beverage, was engaged in playing cards with one of the soldiers of the post, between 12 and 1 o'clock last night, when a quarrel ensued and resulted in a fight. Friends interfered and separated the belligerents. The soldier then started around the billiard table and was followed by McIntyre, who drew a pistol and fired, the shot taking effect in the soldier's right breast, from the effect of which he died in about 20 minutes afterward—at 1:30 o'clock this morning. McIntyre then mounted his horse and fled towards Death, fearing that the soldiers would lynch him. He was pursued by J. B. Gallagher, Frank Riddle, and Lieut. Brown, who overtook him about ten miles east of Halleck. There he surrendered without difficulty, when he found that his captors were citizens. He was brought down to Halleck, and thence to Elko this morning by train, where he was lodged in jail to await an examination.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## THE SECOND ARTILLERY IN CAMP.

CAMP WASHINGTON,  
GAITHERSBURG, MD., July 7, 1882.

In advance of our encampment Lieut. A. D. Schenck came with a detachment to lay out the camp, develop the water supply, etc. When fixed and fairly settled down we shall be very nicely situated here. We expect plenty of hot weather during the day, of course, but it is as cool as could be wished for during the nights. No Washington malaria here. Local option, you know.

General Ayres sent a detachment of troops from Gaithersburg early this week to Washington Barracks to relieve the detachment there which goes into camp. Colonel Langdon has his hands full as superintendent of drill, target practice, and general instruction of the foot batteries in camp. Capt. A. C. M. Pennington, 2d U. S. Artillery, is the instructor in light artillery.

The troops in camp have been enlivened by a visit from Paymaster G. W. Canoe, U. S. Army, who took with him a full money chest, and carried it back to Washington empty.

The following is the first in the series of General Orders from this camp: Headquarters, 2d Artillery, Camp Washington, Gaithersburg, Md., July 1, 1882—General Orders No. 1:

I. The match for the gold medal presented to the regiment by 1st Lieut. Henry D. Borup, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., late 2d Artillery, having been shot as required in Orders No. 23, c. s., Headquarters 2d Artillery, the following result is hereby announced to the regiment:

| Batteries. | Points      |             |             |        | Remarks.                                     |
|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------|--|
|            | 200<br>Yds. | 500<br>Yds. | 600<br>Yds. | Total. |  |
| A.....     | 295         | 229         | 165         | 689    | Light Battery.                               |
| B.....     | 306         | 255         | 201         | 762    |  |
| C.....     | 255         | 177         | 177         | 609    |  |
| D.....     | 298         | 263         | 216         | 777    |  |
| E.....     |             |             |             |        |  |
| F.....     |             |             |             |        |  |
| G.....     |             |             |             |        | Light Battery.<br>Did not compete. No range. |
| H.....     | 276         | 207         | 133         | 616    |  |
| I.....     | 311         | 262         | 229         | 802    |  |
| K.....     | 326         | 297         | 257         | 879    |  |
| L.....     | 305         | 266         | 197         | 768    |  |
| M.....     | 271         | 170         | 101         | 542    |  |

II. The highest score under the rules prescribed by the regimental commander having been made by Battery K, the medal will be sent to the commanding officer of the battery, to be held by that battery for one year.

III. While held by the battery the commanding officer of it may direct some member of the team to wear the medal on all military dress occasions.

By order of COL. AYRES.  
GEO. MITCHELL, 1st Lieut. and Adj't., 2d Artillery.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## FORT ROBINSON, NEB.

JULY 5, 1882.

Yesterday being the 4th of July, the day was celebrated here according to the usual custom at frontier forts, except there was no firing of guns. The troops had quite a round of sports and seemed to enjoy themselves very much. The first on the programme was a base ball game between Troop M and H, 5th Cavalry. The game was closely contested, although neither side played half so well as they can play and as they have played on former occasions. Troop M came out at last victorious. Next in order was the tug of war, which consisted in the troops above mentioned manning a heavy rope and pulling against each other. After a good deal of pulling and grunting and sweating, victory was declared for Troop H. Then came long jump, high jump, high kick, standing jump, hurdle race, sack race, horse race, foot race, and mule race. Some of the contestants made a good day of it financially, there being about eighty dollars given out in cash as prize money.

In the evening a moonlight hop was given by the troops. A platform about 30 by 40 feet was prepared in the open field near the fort and a roof improvised by means of a large canvas. The inside was decorated with the Stars and Stripes. A great many were present, including most of the officers and ladies of the garrison. Appropriate music was rendered by the Fort Robinson string band. The post trader store did a fine business during the day, and the day wound up late at night in signs and wonders.

Colonel and Miss Sawyer returned several days ago from their visit at Fort Russell, having had a delightful time.

Miss Bessie Price, daughter of Lieut. Price, 4th Infantry, is spending a few weeks with her uncle and aunt, Lieut. C. H. and Mrs. Watts, at this post.

Mrs. Capt. J. M. Hamilton and family left a few days ago for New York, where they expect to spend the summer.

Mrs. Major Morton and two sons have returned from the East.

Major and Mrs. Babcock and family are expected in to-day from their two weeks' visit at Russell and Laramie.

Lieut. Miner, 9th Infantry, has been made post adjutant in place of Lieut. Watts, the latter being relieved at his own request.

For a few days past we have been having summer in earnest, although we always have comfortable nights.

ZODAK.

## MILITARY ACADEMY.

The resignation of Cadet James H. Dillon, 4th Class, M. A., has been accepted by the Secretary of War, to take effect July 8. (S. O. W. D. July 8.)

Capt. Charles H. Hoyt, chief quartermaster, will proceed to Washington, D. C., on public business. (S. O. 85, D. W. P., July 7.)

Capt. William F. Spurgin, 21st Infantry, quartermaster and commissary of cadets, will proceed to Chicago, and Elgin, Ill., for the purpose of purchasing and contracting for supplies. (S. O. 83, D. W. P., July 8.)

Leave of absence from 2 p. m., July 3, until 1 p. m., July 4, is granted Cadet Haydn S. Cole. (S. O. 83, D. W. P., July 3.)

Prof. Peter S. Mitchie will proceed to Cambridgeport, Mass., on public business. (S. O. 83, D. W. P., July 3.)

2d Lieut. Quincy O'M. Gilmore, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Chas. G. Treat, 5th Art.; Add. 2d Lieut. Lansing H. Beach, Corps of Engineers; Add. 2d Lieut. Samuel Rodman, Jr., 5th Art. (S. O. 84, D. W. P., July 6.)

mands "unlacing knapsack, open knapsacks," etc. I understand his position to be, when he gives the command "front rank, about face," three yards in front of right file. Does he remain there while giving the commands "unlacing" etc., or does he take some other position? Ans.—1. Tactics do not warrant any other position than carry arms during the ceremony, either standing still or marching, but we have seen instances where commands marched off at right shoulder with instructions to every captain to bring his command to carry arms after the completion of the second wheel. 2. He takes his position where he can superintend the unlacing of the knapsacks, which would be opposite the right of the company on a line which runs midway between and parallel to the two ranks of the same.

A CORRESPONDENT asks if the officer of the day is a member of the guard and if so, why he does not sign the guard report as commanding the guard? Ans.—Strictly speaking he is not a member of the guard, but the executive officer of the post commander, under whose direction he is intimately connected with and controls the guard during his tour. The latter is under the immediate command of the officer or non-commissioned officer detailed in its charge, and these communicate with the officers of the day for instruction as to the manner of conducting it.

READER asks the dimensions of the U. S. S. Tennessee. Ans.—Extreme length, 374 feet; length between perpendiculars, 335 ft.; extreme breadth, 44.10"; depth, 23.2"; 4,540 tons displacement; carries 22 guns, exclusive of howitzers and Gatlings.

F. M. T. asks: (1) at what age a person may enter Annapolis, and (2) when there will be a vacancy in the 3d district of Massachusetts. Ans.—(1) Must not be under 14 nor over 18 when examined for admission. (2) Not until 1886.

INQUIRER asks: How does the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va., rank as a school of military knowledge, and is it a good school of science? Ans.—It has a high reputation in all branches.

MC. asks (1) the qualifications required for a person to enlist in the Navy as "ship's bugler" and whether it is necessary to be able to play the cornet; (2) also the rate of pay; (3) term of enlistment, and (4) the best place to go to enlist. Ans.—1. It is necessary for him to know how to play the bugle only. 2. Pay, \$31.50 a month—allowed on ration a day—value 30 cents. 3. Three years usually enlist as landsman: rated bugler. 4. One is allowed to each vessel put in commission far sea service. The chances for enlistment are uncertain. New York is as good place as any.

## THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

DURING the debate in the House, July 8, on the Legislative, etc., Appropriation bill, the following letter was read:

WAR DEPARTMENT.  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,  
WASHINGTON CITY, July 8, 1882.

Hon. George W. Steele, M. C., House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

MY DEAR SIR: The House Committee on Appropriations has seen fit to make such parts of the general appropriations for the Army specific as refer to the maintenance of the Signal Corps; that is, for such quartermaster stores, transportation of instruments and men, extra-duty pay, communication of nations, and medical supplies and attendance, not previously specifically provided for this purpose in the Army bill by \$60,000, that amount being about \$369,000, while they have given \$300,000. These expenditures are indispensable, the rates being fixed by law, and regulations over which this bureau has no control, and unless this sum is added to that already made specific on pages 40 and 41, lines 973 to 974, House bill 6716, there will be a deficiency at the close of the year of this amount.

This change will add nothing to the money appropriated for the Army, only authorizing its use for the Signal Corps, for which it has already been appropriated, in place of practically transferring it to the general fund of the Army.

Also lines 96-97, page 39 of this bill cut off from the appropriation as estimated for and previously reported, for the observation and report of stores, \$60,000. This will destroy one-sixth of the work of this bureau, the full amount, \$310,000, being absolutely essential to the service as now constituted, and it cannot be fully carried on at least possible expense. The telegraphic and other work is now done at the least possible expense, and if this appropriation is reduced a part of the work must be omitted that will impair the whole. The service is now carried on with great regularity and accuracy, at the least possible cost, and if this reduction is now made the Signal Corps, "as now constituted," and its work cannot be maintained during the current year.

I have been informed that this reduction and specific legislation has arisen because of the蒙古 delegation, believing that the bureau can now bear it, but I had already deducted the probable yearly default, or about \$60,000, from my estimate, and brought it to the lowest possible figure, and because I had done my duty and exposed fraud I do not think it fair to mention that that fact should be used to cripple my bureau, as these reductions certainly will. The law now requires that the Signal Corps "be maintained as now constituted," which cannot be done if these deductions are made. All the expenditures of the corps are safeguarded and carefully regulated that there can be no loss or improper expenditure in it. These sums must be included, or the work of this bureau will necessarily suffer. The natural growth of the work, with the addition of the cotton-region reports, has added largely to the expense during the past year, of which no estimate is included. I am, etc., W. B. HAZEN,

Brig. and Bvt. Maj.-Gen., Chief Signal Officer, U. S. Army.

The section of the bill referred to was the following, which was under discussion:

And it is provided that to support the Signal Service no money shall be expended except such as is appropriated by this act and the act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year 1883, and such sums as are specifically appropriated for said service in the act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, and for other purposes; and the further sum of \$300,000, payable from the respective appropriations in said last named act, similar to those heretofore drawn upon for its support, which sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, the Secretary of War may apply to the support of said service from said appropriations; and it is further provided that at the next session of Congress the Secretary of War shall submit to Congress a detailed estimate of the force required for the Signal Service for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1883, of the officers and other employees that will be necessary, and their compensation, respectively, and the amount that should be appropriated for labor when the employees cannot be specifically estimated for, and for material and for rent of offices and for any other objects that he may deem necessary, each separately stated.

The following colloquy followed the reading of the bill:

Mr. Butterworth (interrupting the reading)—Mr. Chairman, the reading might as well be suspended, for nobody is listening.

Mr. Hiscock—The gentleman, if he has himself listened, must have discovered that the letter does not criticise the phraseology of the bill; but the point is made that we do not appropriate enough.

Mr. Butterworth—if that is so, I do not propose to discuss the propriety of increasing the appropriation. But if the error suggested in the communication does exist, I would like to correct it hereafter.

Mr. Hiscock—At some other time I will not object to an amendment in that respect, to make it clear and certain that the money we intend to devote to this purpose may be so used.

The Chairman—There being no amendment, the clerk will proceed with the reading of the bill.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. M. T. asks: What age must a person be to enter West Point? Ans.—Not less than 17, nor more than 22. Consult sec. 1318, Rev. Statutes.

P. says: As an acknowledged authority upon military matters, please give your opinion in your next JOURNAL as to whether the abjuration charge and specification is legal under the following decision of Judge Advocate A. B. Gardner, when Professor of Law at West Point, found on page 19, of his "Practical Forms for use in Courts-martial": "Charges cannot be legally preferred under the 62d Article of War, when the offence committed is in violation of any other article." The question being as to whether the pistol, having been issued to the soldier for field duty, did not form part of his equipments, and therefore, if lost or sold did not become chargeable under the Seventeenth Article of War, and if charged under the Sixty-second Article, would not such charge be illegal and invalidate the proceeding of the Court in such case. Charge: Theft, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War. Specification—In that Private J. C. Cary did take, steal, carry away or otherwise unlawfully dispose of one Colt's revolver, the property of the United States, and for which Captain W. W. Gary is responsible, and revolver having been issued to him by Sergt. F. P. Cary for field duty. This at Fort V—, on or about July 13, 1881.

We have never heard of the legal accuracy of "Practical Forms for use in Courts-martial" questioned, and the extract quoted by P. is correct. If any soldier was tried under the 62d Article of War for the alleged offence, it was not a proper exercise of judicial authority, provided the prisoner made proper plea on arraignment. Our correspondent is in error in saying that the 17th Article of War is the one under which the charge should be laid. The 60th Article of War specially applies to the case, for it declares that "any person in the military service of the United States who steals, embezzles, knowingly and wilfully misappropriates, applies to his own use or benefit, or wrongfully or knowingly sells or disposes of any ordnance, arms, equipments, . . . or other property of the United States furnished or intended for the military service thereof, . . . shall on conviction thereof, be punished by fine or imprisonment or by such other punishment as a court martial may adjudge."

READERS ask: In firing left oblique, par. 107, page 46, Upton's Tactics, reads as follows: "At the command recover, raise the piece to a vertical position, and at the command arms come to the position of ready." Now the question is this, should the left foot be brought back to its original position at the same time that the piece is raised to a vertical position, or not till the command arms? Ans.—The left foot is brought back at the command

command "front rank, about face," and while giving the com-

## THE NAVY.

## NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

## WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

Iron-clads are indicated by a star (\*).

*North Atlantic Station—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Cooper.*

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. George H. Wadleigh. Navy-yard, Boston.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. E. M. Shepard. Sailed from New York, July 12, for Provincetown, Mass.

Kearsarge, 3d rate, 7 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. G. B. White. Ordered to Norfolk for repairs.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. a. n. a. s.), Capt. Joseph N. Miller. Sailed from New York, July 12, for Provincetown, Mass.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Capt. Rush R. Wallace. Portsmouth Navy-yard.

YANKEE, 3d rate, 4 guns (s. a.), Commander Edwin T. Woodward. Has been ordered to proceed from Bangor to Provincetown, and the other vessels of the squadron have been directed to assemble at the same rendezvous as soon as their repairs are completed.

*South Atlantic Station—Commodore Peirce Crosby.*

U. S. FLAGSHIP BROOKLYN, RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL, JUNE 9, 1862.]

## Squadron Order No. 1.

By direction of the Honorable Secretary of the Navy I have this day assumed command of the United States Naval Forces on the South Atlantic Station. All Squadron Orders now in force will remain so until otherwise directed.

PRINCE ROYAL, Rear-Admiral, Commanding U. S. Naval Force on the S. A. Station.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s. a.), Capt. A. W. Weaver. At Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, May 31. From Montevideo, May 14. Capt. Weaver reports that the temporary repairs were completed, and she was ready to go to Rio, where she is since reported. Capt. Weaver commends the zeal and ability displayed by Carpenter J. S. Waltmeyer, U. S. N. of the *Brooklyn*, in the performance of the work, which, with the means at his disposal, reflected great credit on him. The temporary repairs, caused by collision with the *Mozart*, cost upwards of \$2,500. While at Montevideo courtesies were exchanged with vessels of the following nationalities: English, Italian, French, Brazilian, Argentine, and Spanish. The vessels joined with the American men-of-war in half-masting their colors in memory of Rear-Admirals Scott and Spofford. Capt. Weaver reports particularly the unusual courtesy and courtesy of the commanding officer of the Italian corvette *Caracalla*, Commander C. de Amzaga, during the time when the *Brooklyn* was cut down by the steamer *Mozart*. Commander A. sent an officer to offer his services when the collision occurred, and also the next morning. When it was thought to go into dock he offered the use of his ship to store the *Brooklyn*'s battery, while being lightened; also offered his carpenters; and when he learned of the intention of Capt. Weaver to go to Rio, he offered to accompany the *Brooklyn* as convoy, in case it should be thought any risk in going there. He was on his way to the Pacific at the time he made the offer.MANION, 3d rate, 8 guns (s. a. s.), Comdr. Silas W. Terry. At Montevideo, May 24. Has been ordered to leave for Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 1. From the U. S. S. *Brooklyn*, Montevideo, Uruguay, Capt. Weaver writes, May 24: "I respectfully inform the bureaus that I intend to leave this port and sail for Rio de Janeiro at noon this day. The U. S. S. *Essex* and *Manion* are both here, and the health of all three ships is good. Not having any instructions for the *Manion* I directed that she remain here until further orders."*European Station—Rear-Admiral J. W. A. Nicholson.*

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Oliver A. Batcheller. At Alexandria, Egypt.

Lancaster, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. a. c. s.), Capt. Bancroft Gherardi. Arrived at Valletta Malta, June 22, and would leave for Alexandria, Egypt, on the next day, after coaling.

NIPSIUS, 3d rate (e. s.), 6 guns, Comdr. Henry B. Seely. At Alexandria, Egypt.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns (s. a.), Comdr. Wm. Whitehead. At Alexandria, Egypt.

*Pacific Station—Rear-Admiral George B. Bach.*

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns (p. a.), Commander Edgar C. Merriman. At the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., May 13.

ALASKA, 2d rate, 12 guns (p. a.), Capt. George E. Belknap. At Callao, Peru, June 13.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Alex. H. McCormick. Sailed from Montevideo, Uruguay, June 10, for the Pacific. All well on board. From Montevideo, Uruguay, May 26, Commander McCormick writes as follows:

I have the honor to report my arrival at this place on the 16th inst., forty-one days from Cape Palmas. The voyage was without accident until we arrived in lat. 30° 30' min. S., long. 45° 36' min. W., when a gale from the westward was encountered lasting 36 hours. On arriving here our supply of both coal and provisions was getting short. After filling up with these and making some slight repairs to the engines I propose to sail for Valparaiso about June 10, so as to enter the straits of Magellan when the tides best serve for passing the narrows. On the 22d inst., H. W. Turner, 1st class boy (apprentice), while assisting in hauling the sailing launch up on the shore in the city of Montevideo, was caught under one of the rollers and suffered a fracture of the right thigh. He was conveyed to the English Hospital where he remains for treatment. On the 24th the *Brooklyn* sailed for Rio de Janeiro. On the 25th the *Manion* and the *Essex* participated, by request, in celebrating the anniversary of Argentine independence by dressing ship. The health of the ship remains good.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, (p. a.), Comdr. James H. Sands. At San Francisco. About to sail for Panama.

LACKAWANNA, 2d rate, 9 guns (p. a.), Capt. Henry Wilson. Under orders to report at Callao, June 22.

ONWARD, 4th rate, 3 guns (p. a.), Lieut.-Comdr. Thomas M. Gardner. Store ship. At Callao, Peru.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 22 guns (f. p. a.), Capt. Wm. P. McCann. At Callao, Peru, June 14.

WACHUSETT, 2d rate, 7 guns (s. a.), Comdr. Fred. Pearson. At Fort Wrangel, Alaska, May 9.

*Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral J. M. B. Clitz.*

ALERT, 3d rate (a. s.), 4 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. At Kobe. Was to leave for Yokosuka, June 16, where she will probably be docked.

ASHURIAH, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Horace E. Mullian. Was to leave Kobe for Yokohama, June 17, acting as convoy to the *Alert*.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Chas. S. Cotton. At Nagasaki, June 16, where she will remain for the present.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers (a. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. Geo. D. B. Gladden. At Kobe, June 16, where she was to remain for the present.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. a. s. a.), Capt. Jos. S. Everett. At Kobe, June 6.

SWATARA, 3d rate (a. s.), 8 guns, Commander Philip H. Cooper. At Nagasaki, Japan. Ordered home. To arrive at Hampton Roads by Dec. 15.

*Apprentice Training Squadron—Commodore S. B. Luce.*

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 13 guns (s. a.), Comdr. Allan D. Brown. Ordered to Boston to have some slight work done on her which has to be done at a Navy-yard.

Was examined by Naval Constructors Webb and Hitchborn last week as to her present condition, and what work should be put on her. The time required to put her in condition for further service is estimated at from 20 to 40 days, according to what the Navy Department may determine to have done.

MINNEOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Gunnery ship. At Newport.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Commander Charles E. Clark. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Wm. B. Hoff. Training ship. Arrived at Brest, France, June 21, having sailed from Spithead, England, June 16. Health of officers and crew continue good. Left Brest for Lisbon, Portugal, June 29.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Henry C. Taylor. Training ship. Arrived at Brest, France, June 21, having sailed from Spithead, England, June 16. Health of officers and crew continue good. Left Brest for Lisbon, Portugal, June 29. Commander Luce forwards to the Secretary of the Navy, June 24, from Brest, copy of a report of Commander H. C. Taylor, of the relief of the brig *Toukin* of Newcastle, England, by the *Saratoga*. The *Toukin*, loaded with 200 tons of coal, ran aground on Ryde Sand, near the top of the Tide, with a strong wind blowing. Midshipman R. P. Schwerin was sent in charge of a cutter to offer assistance, and found the vessel beginning to thump heavily, and without any hope of being able to get off until the next tide. There was no danger to life, but a few hours of such thumping would have caused serious damage to the vessel. Midshipman Schwerin took charge of the vessel, with the captain's consent, and after a half-hour of good seamanship work with the *Saratoga*'s cutter's crew, got the brig afloat and on her course. Commander Taylor says the work of Midshipman Schwerin on this occasion deserved and received his commendation, and he desired to place on record at the Department a statement of his good conduct.HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns, Capt. C. C. Carpenter. Put in commission at Boston June 26. Following is a list of the officers of the *Hartford*: Captain, Charles C. Carpenter; Lieut.-Commander, Edwin White (executive officer); Lieut.-Commander, James Marthon (navigator); Watch Officers, Lieut. James M. Miller, Lieut. George P. Colvocoresses, Lieut. John A. H. Nickels, Master Edward P. Qualtrough, Master Hamilton Hutchins, Ensign Henry Minnett, and Midshipman Maurice L. Read; Cadet Midshipmen, W. B. Fletcher, W. B. Whittlesey, J. G. Doyle, T. C. Prince, J. J. Blunden, A. L. Key, J. M. Poyer, W. J. Grants, P. N. McGriffen, and S. A. W. Patterson; Pay Inspector, H. M. Deniston; Chief Engineer, John W. Moore; Medical Inspector, Stephen D. Kennedy; Past Assistant Surgeons, William S. Dixon and E. H. Marsteller; Past Assistant Engineer, John A. Scott; Assistant Engineer, John L. Gow; Cadet Engineers, A. H. Clark, J. H. Pendleton, F. E. Coley, and 1st Lieut. Frank D. Webster, U. S. M. C.; Warrant Officer, Boatswain Francis A. Draun; Gunner, E. J. Beacham; Carpenter, Solon H. Maloon; Sailmaker, Garrett Van Mater. The Boston Sunday Herald, of July 9, says:The United States steamer *Harford*, long ago made famous as a flagship of Admiral Farragut, is about ready for sea. Her officer, crew, and marine guard have taken possession of her this week, and express themselves in high terms with the admirably fitted ship. The *Harford* arrived at Long wharf at 10 A. M., Nov. 17, 1879, and soon after went out of commission. Work was not immediately commenced on her to replace her in commission, but for the past two years she has been in the hands of the various departments. Work progressed slowly at first, and has not been materially accelerated up to the time of ordering her to sea, June 1. This was due to the small allowance of money, averaging in the principal department, the construction, not over \$12,000 a month. This money was not used entirely on the *Harford*, but went in part to repair several other ships. Her planking is new, almost entirely down to the light water line. A portion of the frames were renewed, as was also the ceiling inboard and decks. The material of white oak and yellow pine was put through the Tullimany process of preserving, which is now being carried on at this yard by the American Wood Preserving Company. The old spar deck was taken off and done away with, leaving a forecastle and poop-cabin. The spars have not been materially changed, but are somewhat lighter. The engines are the same as provided for the amanuensis class of vessels, namely, horizontal back-action condensers. The boilers are new, and known as the Martin boilers, and she is provided with a steam capstan, made by the Providence Steam Engine Company. Her ventilating apparatus is considered well-nigh perfect. There are the large air-ports designed by Chief Constructor Wilson, and the artificial ventilating apparatus consists of two fan blowers, six feet in diameter, placed on the opposite sides of the berth deck, with connecting main air ducts running to the forward and after extremities of the ship. At intervals there are small air ducts leading into state rooms, bilges, and rooms below. These blowers have a damper attachment below, which can be operated by a lever in front of the blowers, either to exhaust the foul air or force in a fresh supply of air. There are also in the air ducts on the berth deck an automatic valve, so arranged that the fresh air is forced at the bottom of the room, or the foul air expanded from the top. The damper and automatic valve are the inventions of Assistant Naval Constructor John Hanson, of the yard. The whole ventilating apparatus has been tested, and works satisfactorily. The old stereotyped way of finishing the cabin in painted white pine has not been adhered to in the *Harford*. It is done in hard wood, cherry and maple, and the effect is pleasing to the eye, as well as solid and substantial. The cabin is fitted for a flagship, having both an admiral's and captain's cabin. The berths in the ward room staterooms are also made of hard wood, after the Eastlake pattern. The work does much credit to the foreman of joiners, Mr. Hitchborn, under whose direction it was done. In the ship are accommodations for 212 seamen, 20 boys, and 41 marines, and, if necessary, the additional complement of 32 men needed for a flagship. The battery is made up of one 8-inch rifle worked at the pivot port 12 9-inch broadside guns of smooth bore, and one 60-pounder breech-loading rifle on the forecastle deck. In addition to these she will carry four of the Hotchkiss revolving rifles, two mounted over the quarter galleries, and two abreast the forerigging. She is also supplied with a Hotchkiss rifle for the steam launch. The Hotchkiss rifle, which is a forage invention (sic!), and the latest thing introduced into our Navy in the way of ordnance, has five barrels, and fires a conical shot. It is mounted outside the rail on a platform, and can be ranged in different directions. These guns are to be used in repelling torpedo boats, and can be rapidly fired. The 8-inch gun above referred to is the old 11-inch converted, which the South Boston Iron Company manufactures. The *Harford*'s old hemp rigging was abandoned and replaced by the more modern wire rigging. Her sails will be new, but have not been bent as yet. She will carry all boats, namely, a steam launch, sailing launch, two cutters, a flag officer's barge for the admiral, a gig, and a dingy. The only thing about the ship that

will operate to her disadvantage is that her speed will not be over eight or ten knots an hour. A small force of men are now touching up the ship and attending to the details of construction. She will be in readiness to put to sea in three weeks. Where she is to be ordered is not known here, but the probability is that she will be the flagship of the South Pacific squadron. Charts have been ordered for the South Pacific.

## On Special Service.

ALARM\*, torpedo ram, Mallory propeller (s. a.), Master Wm. E. Sewell. Arrived at Norfolk, Va., July 9.

CONSTELLATION, 3d rate, 10 guns, Commander H. B. Robeson. Practice ship for cadets of the Naval Academy.

DALE, 4th rate, sails, Comdr. P. F. Harrington. Practice ship for cadets of the Naval Academy.

DESPATOR, 4th rate, (s. a.), Comdr. Wm. R. Bridgeman. Arrived at Norfolk, Va., from Washington, on Sunday, July 9, at 8 A. M.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns (s. a. lakes), Comdr. Albert Kautz. At Erie, Pa. Was docked on July 11 and will come out on the 16th, when she will proceed on her usual summer cruise, going to Port Huron on the 19th; expects to reach Mackinaw on the 25th, and Green Bay, Wis., on or about the 26th.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns (s. a.), Capt. Edmund O. Matthews. Capt. Matthews reports from Key West, July 8, as follows:

I respectfully report that I left Chester, Pa., at 1:30 P. M., June 20, with the dry dock in tow, and anchored off Reedy Island Light that night. In heaving in chain at 2 o'clock of the following morning, the chain parted at the fifteen fathom shackle and went overboard. The bottom being of a soft, sticky character, I concluded that the chance of picking up the chain was so slight as not to warrant my stopping with the dock in tow. The chain parted at the bend of the shackle where there was a flaw extending about  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an inch in. The forging was imperfect and the metal badly crystallized. We have experienced head winds ever since leaving the Delaware, and it has been necessary to put into this port for coal. I will sail from this port as soon as I have procured sufficient coal.

Arrived with section of dock in tow at Pensacola, Fla., at 4:15 P. M., July 12.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. John W. Philip. Arrived at San Francisco, June 10.

STANDISH, 4th rate, Lieut.-Comdr. Charles M. Thomas. Practice ship for cadet engineers.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Captain Henry Erben. N. Y. School ship. In a recent letter from Lisbon, Portugal, to Mr. Wetmore, of the New York Board of Education, Capt. Erben, U. S. N., commanding the *St. Mary's*, says: "We had a most uncertain kind of passage, the winds not lasting for over twelve hours, except when light or dead ahead. We had one short gale, shaking up all hands pretty well; no damage done. I shall remain here some ten days and then start for Madeira, and possibly go into one of the Canary Islands. We did not meet any ice this time, although it was cold all the way over. Admiral Luce, with the United States training ships, is expected here daily. All hands are well."

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 2 howitzers (s. a.), Comdr. Augustus G. Kellogg. Arrived at Pensacola, Fla., with sections of dry dock, at 1:30 P. M., July 11.

WYOMING, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. a.), Capt. Jas. E. Jouett. Stationed at Port Royal.

## Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

COLORADO, 1st rate, 30 guns, Capt. David B. Harmony. Receiving ship, New York.

FORTUNE, 4th rate, (s. a.), Pilot George Glass. At Norfolk.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Bushrod B. Taylor. Receiving ship. At Norfolk.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Capt. Chas. S. Norton. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

MONTAUK\*, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lt. David G. McRitchie. Washington, D. C.

PASSAIC\*, 4th rate, 2 guns, Comdr. Jas. D. Graham. Receiving ship, Washington.

PAWNEE, 3d rate, sails, (n. a. s.), Mate Jos. Reid. Hospital ship, Port Royal, S. C.

PHLOX, 4th rate (s. a.), Mate B. G. Perry. At Annapolis.

PILGRI, 4th rate (s. a.), Pilot B. F. Chadwick. Service tug at League Island.

SNOWDROP, 4th rate (s. a.), Pilot F. Reynolds. Service tug at Norfolk yard.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Comdr. F. M. Bunce. Receiving ship, Boston.

WYANDOTTE\*, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. Wm. H. Webb. Washington.

The iron-clads *Ajax*, Lieut.-Comdr. C. F. Schmitz; *Catskill*, Lieut. Jos. Marthon; *Lehigh*; *Mahopac*, Lieut. James A. Chesley; *Manhattan*; are laid up at City Point, Va.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Mn. John McAdams, of Boston, has invented an apparatus which, it is claimed, will prevent any further appalling disasters caused by the collision of vessels in rivers, channels, and at sea. It will bring any vessel, however large and fast steaming, to a dead stop in from one to ten feet, and will hold her steady as a rock, with full steam on. This invention he terms a "ship brake," and attached to this novel contrivance is a self-acting appliance which, during dark nights, thick or foggy weather, will render impossible, in his opinion, any collision with floating bodies, such as boats, ships, icebergs, or with submerged bodies in the shape of mudbanks, shoals, rocks, or piers.

The plan adopted to meet the reduction in the clerical force in Secretary Chandler's office was, July 8, announced to be in detail as follows: "The new appropriation bill for the Executive Departments reduces the number of clerks at the Navy Department about 21. The reductions are in clerkships of the lower salaries, now filled by 14 ladies and 7 men. The places provided for by the bill, now filled by ladies, are only 9. There are also left in the Department about 30 similar clerkships, which have been filled by clerks whose efficiency is not reported as up to the standard of No. 1, or who, for other reasons, are not more meritorious than those who are legislated out of their places. The Navy Department has decided to give each of the above 60 persons a fair chance for one of the places. A suitable examining board will be appointed, which will take into consideration both the capacity and the merits of the above 60 applicants, and will recommend the 39 persons to whom the available places ought, according to their best judgment, to be given; and the persons recommended will be appointed if they subsequently pass the further examination required by the statute. The Department is moved to this course as the only practicable method of approaching justice toward the ladies who would otherwise be left entirely without employ-

ment, and many of whose cases are most pitiable and deserving. Widows of soldiers and orphans of men having large claims upon the country are suffering great distress from their dismissals. The Department concludes to give them an equal chance for the places for which they are fitted, with an equal number of clerks, perhaps not as capable and certainly no more entitled to favor."—*Washington Sunday Herald.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 7, 1882.  
General Order No. 297.

On and after the 1st of August next, the *New Hampshire*, the *Minnesota*, the *Intrepid*, and the *Alarm* will not be considered as in commission for sea service.

W. E. CHANDLER, Secretary of the Navy.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

##### ORDERED.

JULY 10.—Captain Joseph Fyffe, to command the Pensacola, Pacific Station, per steamer of July 20.

Chief Engineer Wm. J. Lamdin, to special duty at the Delaware Iron Works, Chester, Pa., on the 13th of July.

Cadet Engineer Clarence C. Willis, to the Kearsarge.

Cadet Engineer George R. Ferguson, to the Alliance.

Cadet Engineer Robert W. Gatewood, to the Kearsarge.

JULY 12.—Chief Engineer Cipriano Andrade, to duty as inspector of coal at Philadelphia.

Gunner John R. Grainger, Samuel Cross, Robert Sommers, John A. McDonald and Wm. W. Carter, to torpedo instruction during the month of August, and when completed to resume present duties.

Gunner Moses K. Henderson, to torpedo instruction during the month of August, and on its completion placed on waiting orders.

JULY 13.—Lieutenant John E. Pillsbury, to the Coast Survey.

JULY 14.—Midshipman John S. Walters, to the receiving ship *Passaic*.

##### DETACHED.

JULY 8.—Captain Wm. P. McCaon, from the command of the flag ship Pensacola, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Midshipman Charles N. Atwater, from the Jamestown, and ordered to special duty in the Bureau of Navigation.

Chief Engineer Charles E. De Vain, from the Enterprise.

Passed Assistant Surgeon D. M. Guiteras, from the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, and ordered to duty at the Naval Academy.

JULY 10.—Chief Engineer David B. Macomb, from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and placed on waiting orders.

Chief Engineer Benjamin F. Garvin, from special duty at Chester, Pa., on the 13th of July, and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Assistant Engineer Wythe M. Parks, from the Alliance, and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Clement Biddle, from the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Assistant Engineer Clarence A. Carr, from the Kearsarge, and placed on waiting orders.

JULY 12.—Lieutenant Conway H. Arnold, from the Lancaster, European Station, and ordered to proceed home.

Chief Engineer R. M. Bartleman, from duty as inspector of coal at Philadelphia, and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

Chief Engineer Henry H. Stewart, from the Navy-yard, League Island, and placed on waiting orders.

JULY 13.—Master A. C. Hodgson, granted leave for one month, then detached from the Despatch and placed on waiting orders.

Ensign Henry T. Mayo, from the Coast Survey, and ordered to the Yantic.

Ensign Alfred Jeffries, from the Yantic, and ordered to the Coast Survey.

Ensign L. K. Reynolds, from the Kearsarge, and ordered to the Coast Survey.

Passed Assistant Surgeon George Arthur, from the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, and ordered to the Iroquois.

##### REVOKED.

The orders of Passed Assistant Surgeon D. M. Guiteras to the Naval Academy, and to continue on duty at the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

##### DISSOLVED.

The Board for the revision of the Allowance Tables to which Commodore F. A. Bee and Captain Andrew W. Johnson were attached has been dissolved and they placed on waiting orders.

##### LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Assistant Engineer Frederick C. Bieg, to October 1.

##### LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending July 12, 1882:

John Bazu, marine, July 5, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

Frank Smith, seaman, June 13, U. S. S. Lancaster, at Cadiz, Spain.

Henry Jones, boatswain's mate, May 25, U. S. S. Brooklyn.

Michael Craig, captain of hold, July 11, U. S. S. Brooklyn, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

##### COMMISSIONED.

Pay Inspector Gilbert E. Thornton to be a Pay Director in the Navy from May 29, 1882.

Paymaster James Hoy to be a Pay Inspector in the Navy from May 29, 1882.

Master Charles F. Emmerick to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from November 6, 1881.

Ensign James M. Helm to be a Master in the Navy from November 26, 1881.

Ensign Charles H. Amsden to be a Master in the Navy from February 4, 1882.

Midshipman James H. Glennon to be an Ensign in the Navy from February 4, 1882.

Midshipman Harry S. Knapp to be an Ensign in the Navy from February 16, 1882.

Assistant Paymaster M. Charles McDonald to be a Passed Assistant Paymaster in the Navy from May 29, 1882.

##### PROMOTED.

Cadet Engineer Frederick C. Bieg to be an Assistant Engineer from June 20, 1882.

##### CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE JULY 10.

Commodore A. K. Hughes to be a Rear-Admiral in the Navy from July 2, 1882, vice Rear-Admiral John G. Dahlgren, retired.

Captain W. K. Mayo to be a Commodore in the Navy from July 2, 1882, vice Commodore A. K. Hughes, nominated for promotion.

Commander George A. Stevens to be a Captain in the Navy from July 2, 1882, vice Captain W. K. Mayo, nominated for promotion.

Lieutenant-Commander W. H. Whiting to be a Commander in the Navy from July 2, 1882, vice G. A. Stevens, nominated for promotion.

Lieutenant Joseph Marthon to be a Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy from July 1, 1882, vice Lieutenant-Commander George W. De Long, deceased.

Lieutenant E. T. Strong to be a Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy from July 2, 1882, vice Lieutenant-Commander W. H. Whiting, nominated for promotion.

Master John E. Roller to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from July 1, 1882, vice Lieutenant Joseph Marthon, nominated for promotion.

Master Francis E. Green to be a Lieutenant in the Navy from July 2, 1882, vice Lieutenant E. T. Strong, nominated for promotion.

Ensign Clarence A. Corbin to be a Master in the Navy from May 11, 1882, vice Master John Downes, heretofore nominated and confirmed.

Ensign Moses L. Wood to be a Master in the Navy from July 1, 1882, vice Master J. E. Roller, nominated for promotion.

Ensign R. H. Townly to be a Master in the Navy from July 2, 1882, vice Master F. E. Greene, nominated for promotion.

Midshipman Edward Lloyd, Jr., to be an Ensign in the Navy from May 11, 1882, vice Ensign C. A. Corbin, nominated for promotion.

Midshipman John H. L. Holcombe to be an Ensign in the Navy from July 1, 1882, vice Ensign Moses L. Wood, nominated for promotion.

Midshipman George F. Ormsby to be an Ensign in the Navy from July 2, 1882, vice Ensign R. H. Townley, nominated for promotion.

To be Assistant Engineers in the Navy from June 10, 1882, to fill vacancies in that grade, subject to examination:

Albert W. Stahl, New York; William F. Durand, Connecticut; William T. C. Hasson, Ohio; Leo D. Miner, Ohio; Winslow S. Sample, Pa.; Arthur T. Woods, Massachusetts; Joseph L. Wood, Virginia; Harry Hall, Pennsylvania; William H. Alderdice, Pennsylvania; Albert O. Young, New York; Albert E. Smith, Wisconsin; Charles A. King, Maryland; Thomas W. Kinkaid, Ohio; William D. Weaver, Kentucky; William S. Smith, Virginia.

##### NAVAL MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The Naval Medical Society held its regular stated meeting on the evening of July 6th, in the lecture room of the Naval Museum of Hygiene, southeast corner of 18th and G sts., Washington. Dr. Maulsby, the President, in the chair. The Secretary, Dr. Myers, announced a large increase of membership. The subject of "Line of Duty" was announced as the topic of the evening, and was introduced by a very able paper by Dr. James M. Flint on "Etiology in its relations to line of duty." An animated discussion ensued, and the subject was continued to the next stated meeting.

Dr. Thomas H. Street then read a paper on "New Remedies," describing extensive experiments made by himself and other medical officers to ascertain physiological and therapeutic effects of some of the recent additions to the *Materia Medica*. Dr. Hudson presented a condensed abstract of reports of clinical experiments by Drs. Dean, Bloodgood, Gorham, Suddards and others with new remedies. Communications from Drs. Spear and Woolerton were presented relative to the proposed monument to the late Dr. Jas. M. Amble, passed Assistant Surgeon U. S. N., the medical officer of the *Jeanette*. The following general committee was appointed to prepare appropriate resolutions, and to select a site and erect a monument, viz.: Drs. Maulsby, Brown, Gibon, Hudson, Flint, Kidder and Rixey. Sub committees are to be appointed on each station.

##### PORTSMOUTH NAVY-YARD.

An indignation meeting was held at Portsmouth, N. H., July 10, to protest against the provision in the Naval Appropriation bill abolishing some of the Navy-yards. Mayor Sise, of Portsmouth, presided, and speeches were made by Colonel Wm. H. Hackett, ex-Mayor Marvin, James W. Emery, Capt. E. D. Coffin, Collector A. F. Howard and others. The speakers in turn referred to the noted superior skill of the mechanics employed in this yard and to the rights of property-owners who cast their lot here on account of the Navy-yards, both classes of whom would be impoverished if the yard should be closed. The sentiments of the meeting are embodied in the following resolutions, which were adopted:

*Resolved*: That it is the duty of the Government to maintain the Navy-yard on the Piscataqua River in a state of efficiency as well for the building and repairing of vessels of war as for the reasons that it is the healthiest station in the country, surrounded by deep, never freezing water, and has skilled mechanics always at hand; that we desire a system which seeks to have the Navy Department of a great nation like ours placed under the control of contractors for the means of doing work which the naval stations of the United States should be abundantly able to perform, and for which, at this station, there is always an abundance of skilled labor ready to be employed; that more economy and judicious outlay can be made for the Government in building and repairing ships in a locality where trades-unions do not control labor and strikes are never known.

The resolutions further assert the superiority of Eastern mechanics in the art of ship-building; favor the sending of delegates to Washington to urge upon Congress the advantages of this yard, and to have abrogated that provision of the proposed law which will allow the Secretary of the Navy to close yards and give reasons for such action to Congress afterwards, and applaud the efforts made by Representative Bowman in Congress in urging the maintenance of Navy-yards as opposed to the contract system.

A delegation comprising Frank Jones, James W. Emery, Mark F. Wentworth, Col. Elbridge G. Pierce, Collector Howard and Col. W. H. Hackett was appointed to go to Washington for the purposes set forth in the resolutions.

**REVENUE MARINE.**—The following assignments of officers of the United States Revenue Marine have been made:

Capt. C. L. Hooper to steamer *Rush* at San Francisco.

3d Lieut. Geo. A. Cook to steamer *W. L. Scott* at Port Townsend.

3d Lieut. F. M. Dunwoody to steamer *Johnson* at Milwaukee.

3d Lieut. Howard Emery to steamer *Craigford* at Pensacola.

3d Lieut. Percy W. Thompson to steamer *Ferry* at Erie.

3d Lieut. H. M. Broadbent to steamer *Slocum* at New Bern.

3d Lieut. W. E. W. Hall to steamer *Hamilton* at Philadelphia.

3d Lieut. C. D. Kennedy to steamer *Dezler* at Newport.

3d Lieut. Ed. F. Kimball to steamer *Gallatin* at Boston.

3d Lieut. J. C. Moore to steamer *Dallas* at Portland.

3d Lieut. A. Y. Lowe to steamer *Woodbury* at Eastport.

3d Lieut. Geo. A. Starkweather to steamer *Granf* at New York.

1st Assistant Engineer Alfred Hoyt to steamer *Dix* at Key West.

##### FISH TORPEDOES AND TORPEDO BOATS.

In a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, May 24, Commodore Montgomery Sicard, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance, calls attention to the importance of providing our Navy with a proper armament of auto-mobile torpedoes. He says:

"Among the various torpedoes of this kind that have been brought forward from time to time the only one that is formally and positively incorporated into the naval armaments of the first class powers is the type commonly known as the 'fish torpedo,' and of this there are two sizes—one 19 feet long and 15 inches diameter, the other 14½ ft. long and 14 1-8 in. diameter. The former is much the superior, having a working range nearly double that of the smaller one, and an equal speed at equal ranges; it is also considered more accurate in flight."

"In order to show the favor with which this weapon has been received he subjoins a list of the nations that have adopted it as their principal offensive torpedo armament: Austria, England, Denmark, France, Germany, Spain, Greece, Norway, Sweden, Portugal, Italy, Holland (probably), Belgium, Russia, Argentine Confederation, Brazil, China, and Chili (probably)."

"The principal manufacturers of the 'fish torpedo' are the Berlin Machine-Building Stock Company, formerly Messrs. Schwartzkopff and Co., of Berlin, Germany, and Messrs. Whitehead and Co., of Fiume, Austria. The latter firm is, however, the only one that makes the larger size (19 feet long), which appears to be the most suitable to operate from the fast torpedo boats, as its range and accuracy are superior to those of the smaller size, as before remarked. The 14-foot torpedo would answer very well for use for such ships of war as would not have room enough for the convenient handling of the 19 foot size; but the bureau recommends the purchase of the larger weapon and the subsequent manufacture of the smaller one in this country if found necessary. (Messrs. Whitehead and Co., furnished certain confidential information which is omitted in consideration of that fact.) The bureau, however, recommends the purchase of twenty-five torpedoes and the working drawings, and one set of launching apparatus, as being on the whole the most prudent arrangement."

"It is believed that twenty-five Whitehead 19 feet torpedoes of the very latest construction and one set of launching apparatus (with working drawings) can be purchased and brought to the United States for \$100,000, and the bureau recommends that such an appropriation be asked for. Messrs. Whitehead and Co. will guarantee the following speeds and maximum deviations at the undermentioned ranges:

| Class of Torpedo.  | Length. | Diameter. | Speed, in<br>feet per second. | Extreme deviations. |           |
|--------------------|---------|-----------|-------------------------------|---------------------|-----------|
|                    |         |           |                               | Horizontal.         | Vertical. |
| Whitehead (bronze) | 19      | 15 1-16   | 21                            | 333                 | .16       |
| Whitehead (bronze) | 14 1-2  | 14 1-16   | 24                            | 433                 | .9        |
| Whitehead (bronze) | ....    | ....      | 22                            | 600                 | .10       |

In a second letter of the same date attention is called to the subject of a suitable type of very swift boat or small vessel from which to launch the weapon against hostile ships that might attempt to blockade our harbors or attempt to force an entrance.

Commodore Sicard made an inquiry abroad and finds that a first class torpedo boat can be purchased for \$50,000, and the working drawings of the same for \$5,000. He urges Congress to appropriate the money to procure one of these vessels.

(Correspondence Army and Navy Journal.)

##### BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

REAR ADMIRAL COOPER and staff, from the flag ship *Tennessee*, called on Commodore Upshur, Commandant, on the 8th. They were received at the wharf on the arrival of the Yard tug *Otala*, by Commodore Upshur, Captains Kimberley and Potter, Lieut. Jaques, Commandant's aide, and Lieut. Tremain. A file of marines, under the command of Lieut. Robinson and Whiting, was stationed at the wharf, and as Admiral Cooper landed they presented arms, and the saluting battery from Old Dock belched forth a salute of 18 guns. After a visit to Commodore Upshur's house the Admiral and staff left for the *Tennessee*.

The Secretary of the Navy has issued orders that during the months of July and August the yard employees and workmen may stop work one hour sooner on Saturday afternoon.

Lieut. Commander W. H. Whiting, Assistant Surgeon A. O. Russell Carpenter Thomas McGlone and Boatswain Charles Miller, have been granted one month's leave of absence.

Civil Engineer F. G. Prindle has been ordered to temporary duty in the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington.

Midshipmen G. W. Brown, W. G. Sims and G. E. West, Cadet Mid. H. L. Filebrowne and A. B. Ashmore have reported for duty on the *Colorado*.

A draft of 28 men for the *Hartford* at the Boston Navy-yard, left on the Boston boat Wednesday afternoon, in charge of Lieut. Carmody, of the *Colorado*.

The *Tennessee* and *Enterprise* sailed on the 12th inst. for Provincetown, Mass., where the North Atlantic Squadron are expected to rendezvous during July and a part of August.

Orders have been received suspending all Civil Establishment employees after July 31st, Congress having failed to appropriate sufficient money to pay them.

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The sundry civil bill which is now under consideration contains an appropriation to enable the Ordnance Department to carry out the recommendations of the Board on Heavy Ordnance and Projectiles. We hope that Congress will be alive to the importance of carrying out these recommendations. The country is certainly in no condition to incur any unnecessary delay in an effort to reach a practical if not a final solution of the heavy gun question. We understand that the Chief of Ordnance is desirous of printing the entire report of the Board on Heavy Ordnance and Projectiles, and especially since it is found that it would cost very much less than the Committee on Printing at first supposed, possibly not more than \$2,500. The extraordinary bulk of these papers quite frightened the committee, who directed Gen. Benét to select only the more important matter. The great interest which attaches to this report, however, and in view of the fact that the papers and designs which have not been adopted, can be scarcely less interesting and profitable subjects of study than those which after such long and earnest consideration were finally recommended for trial, makes as full a publication as possible exceedingly desirable, and we hope that Gen. Benét may succeed in impressing this fact upon the committee.

The confirmation of the nomination of Col. De Russy in the Senate has been reconsidered by reason of a protest from Col. Howe, who claims that a mistake has been made in regard to his age, and that he does not come within the requirements of the new law compelling retirement at 64.

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### ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

We give elsewhere an account of the bombardment of the forts at Alexandria, Egypt, by the British fleet under Admiral Seymour. It was a very pretty pyrotechnic display, which will undoubtedly throw much light on the vexed questions of ordnance and ironclads. Aside from this, what has been gained by this destruction of life and property? Admiral Seymour has been only successful in destroying the last remnant of government and order in Alexandria and turning the city over to pillage and massacre. This is a grave responsibility for any officer to assume. With the existing condition of things in Egypt, the attack upon the forts could only be justified as a step preliminary to the occupation of the city or the country with a force sufficient to preserve order. This the Admiral did not have, and the British Government cannot plead that action was forced upon them without warning. It was a foregone conclusion that the British ironclads could drive the Egyptians out of their forts whenever they chose, and why not wait to properly follow up the action? We do not question that England had abundant cause to interfere in the affairs of Egypt, but the necessity which arises between strong powers dealing with one another to seize the initiative, does not appear to have existed here. The result will show whether the action we this week report was not premature; but it certainly looks to us that England should have been prepared to occupy, as well as bombard, before commencing. Her situation is a grave one, certainly—very grave, and the end is not yet. Arab Pasha and his troops may be of little account, and the bombardment of a few antiquated and ill-armed forts mere holiday amusement for British ironclads, but to

undertake to control a country in a ferment of revived national feeling, intensified by religious fanaticism, is a task not to be envied. The national party, against which England finds itself arrayed, would seem to have abundant cause for hostility to foreign control. General Stone is quoted as saying: "Here come these English and French controllers, who have not only taken the great offices to themselves, with enormous salaries, but have placed under them a large number of foreign subordinates. As one illustration of what they are doing, they have in many instances removed the Copta, who have been scribes in the land from the days of Joseph, and who were the best men to be found for the minor places of the government to do the work of special bureaus in the different departments, and filled their places with Englishmen imported from India—'old Indians'—who have been worn out in that country, and now find Egypt a new field of operations. These swarm upon us like a plague of locusts and eat out the substance of the land. No wonder that intelligent Egyptians are indignant."

Rev. Dr. Field, of the New York *Evangelist*, who gives this as part of a recent conversation with General Stone in Egypt, reaches the same conclusion as the result of his recent observations in that country.

Araby Pasha appears to be acting on a plan well considered in advance. Having evacuated Alexandria he has shut himself up in Cairo, and of the march to that city the London *Times* said a fortnight ago: "It presents very considerable difficulties at this time of year, and it will become still more difficult in a few weeks more. The Nile is now rising, and in a month its waters will be swelling into every canal and cut in the Delta. The French engineers who erected the great works of the Barrage of the Nile below Cairo evinced greater skill in the choice of the site than they did in appreciating the activity and force of the natural causes which have rendered their labors almost useless, as regards the purpose for which they were intended; but the forts and barracks at the Barrage must be taken into serious account, by any column bound southwards from the coast to the capital. It would not be at all easy to turn the position, because of the nature of the country on the flanks; and when the Nile is high, the land around could be rendered impassable by flooding. The heat at present is great, and it will not diminish. There are no regular roads for artillery of the present type. The commissariat transportation must be of the lightest; but the region is full of food, and the crops are now fast maturing in the ground. Cairo is practically undefended, that is, the city is open; but the Citadel is in a commanding position, and the Mokkatam Hills, beyond it, are said to be slightly fortified. The guns of the Citadel dominate the streets, and the place must be reduced before the occupation of the town be thought of. Should Cairo be occupied hostilely, there is small likelihood of any attempt to retake it; but we confess to very considerable hesitation in accepting with *gaieté de cœur* the chances of a desert campaign, or of a guerrilla war along the Nile and the Suez Canal."

Of the canal the *Times* says: "Any engineer would tell us that of all materials sand is the most difficult to remove by explosion, but there are points near the entrance to the Bitter Lakes, above Ismailia, where the removal of the base of the high banks would cause a tremendous sandslip, and possibly block up the canal at once; and a dynamite boat exploded torpedo fashion in other places, which need not be designated, would certainly produce disastrous results for some time. The heat at Port Said, Ismailia, and Suez at this time of year is by no means to be put out of account. As to the Egyptian troops proper, there are differences of opinion. Some authorities think they will run away at once; others, that they will die game. But it is quite certain that they can stand heat which British soldiers would find insupportable, and that if they melted away as an army, they might be very troublesome as a guerrilla." The *Times* is not far wrong, however, in suggesting that England's old friend, Gen. Baksheesh, could be a most efficient ally in the desert. "Army training and learning are strictly military. The armament is excellent, the infantry having Remington rifles. The cavalry is well mounted. There are twenty field batteries. With the exception of Krupp siege guns, of large calibre, all the arms and ammunition are manufactured in the country, and the arsenals are so well supplied, as to equip with arms, etc., more than the 30,000 men of the Regular Army and Redifs. Although by law the army is replenished by conscription, in case of need much more efficient means are adopted. The villages are surrounded by a cordon of military, and the male population enrolled and armed. In this manner, at least, Mehemet Ali managed to collect 200,000 men during the Syrian wars. If the Bedouin tribes are added, Egypt disposes of a numerous and well-trained

irregular cavalry. The desert permits Egypt to concentrate all her forces in the north; and even in the possession of the Delta and Cairo, by regular warfare, every invader would have to adopt the African mode of campaigning, which would offer great advantages to Egypt, with the protecting desert in her rear."

But England has, at least, secured a much-coveted opportunity to see what the ships and guns she has spent so much upon are worth, though the test has not been of such a crucial character as to justify her in depending upon its teachings as a guide to larger operations. Until we have more exact accounts of the behavior of the ironclads and the guns with which they were armed, it is premature to criticise. So far as our own accounts go, it would seem that the value of ironclads for such an attack has been demonstrated. It is not so clear that the value of such heavy guns for bombarding fortifications has been shown. Much as they may be needed for naval combat with the modern iron-sides, it would seem that lighter guns and more of them are best for fortifications.

#### HABEAS CORPUS FOR DESERTER.

An interesting case came on for hearing under a writ of habeas corpus on July 11 before Judge Benedict, holding the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York. It involved the question of the validity of an enlistment where the alleged soldier is held for trial as a deserter. The petitioner, Private Richard Schubert, band 3d U. S. Artillery, alleged substantially that he had been enlisted by trick or device, and been promised as a condition the position of bandmaster, 3d Artillery; that when he enlisted he was but a short time in the country and ignorant of the English language, and did not know he was enlisting as a private; that having been enlisted by fraud, and the promise not being carried out, he deserted, but that he was not amenable to military law on account of the fraud.

The return of Capt. and Bvt.-Col. F. L. Guenther, 5th Artillery, commanding Fort Columbus, showed that he had enlisted at Fort Hamilton Sept. 22, 1879, and deserted there Nov. 4, 1881, and been apprehended in New York City June 22, 1882, and was now held awaiting trial by General Court-martial on the charge of "desertion." The petitioner's descriptive list, the accuracy of which was not traversed or denied, was made part of the return, and showed that he was "under pay," and at date of desertion had considerably overdrawn his clothing allowance.

Judge Advocate Gardner, appearing for the Government, moved the dismissal of the writ and that the petitioner be remanded, on the ground that he was "under pay" when he deserted—and whether promises had or had not been made to him he was amenable under the 47th Article of War to trial for the desertion, as the laws provided what he was entitled to, and no extra promises of station or compensation, even if made, could avoid the validity of an enlistment contracted in the usual legal manner.

The Court overruled the motion of Mr. Botty, the petitioner's counsel, to refer the matter to a commissioner to take evidence and dismissed the writ, holding that the petitioner, on his petition, was not entitled to the discharge prayed for, and that he was bound to know the laws governing enlistments.

#### NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Naval Appropriation bill reached the Senate from the House last week, and was referred to the Committee on Appropriations. The sub-committee, consisting of Senators Logan, Hale, and Davis of West Virginia, were engaged until Wednesday considering the bill with its many riders. After consultation with members of the Naval Committee and with the Secretary of the Navy, heads of bureaus, Capt. Ramsey and counsels representing various naval officers, a number of amendments were made in the bill and it was reported to the full committee. Secretary Chandler was before the full committee at the request of its chairman on Wednesday and gave his views at length, many changes resulting from his suggestions.

The full committee adopted practically the recommendations of the sub-committee, and reported the bill to the Senate on Thursday. Mr. Hale, in charge of it, gave notice that he would call it up on Saturday or Monday. It is probable, however, that it will be postponed until Thursday on account of the Internal Revenue bill debate, which will not be completed before that time. It is expected that there will be a prolonged struggle over it. Senator Beck has already asserted that he will oppose the clause for the construction of the two new steam cruising vessels, and will offer an amendment, practically the same as the Holman amendment in the House, to the effect that the ships shall

be built by contract, the contract to be given to the lowest bidder. Those sections of the bill making sweeping changes in the personnel of the Navy are, however, those of most interest to naval officers. Those who will be affected by its present provisions can be seen daily in consultation with Senators.

The changes made in the bill as reported to the Senate are as follows: The proviso that naval and assistant naval constructors may be appointed from civil life is omitted, and the section is amended to read thus: "Provided, That hereafter there shall be no appointments of cadet midshipmen or cadet engineers at the Naval Academy, but in lieu thereof naval cadets shall be appointed from each congressional district and at large as now provided by law for cadet midshipmen, and all the undergraduates at the Naval Academy shall hereafter be designated and called 'naval cadets,' and from those who successfully complete the six years' course appointments shall hereafter be made as it is necessary to fill vacancies in the lower grades of the line of the Engineer Corps of the Navy and of the Marine Corps. And provided further, That no greater number of appointments into these grades shall be made each year than shall equal the number of vacancies which has occurred in the same grades during the preceding year; such appointments to be made from the graduates of the year, at the conclusion of their six years' course, in the order of merit, as determined by the academic board of the Naval Academy; the assignment to the various corps to be made by the Secretary of the Navy upon the recommendation of the academic board. But nothing herein contained shall reduce the number of appointments from such graduates below ten in each year. And if there be a surplus of graduates, those who do not receive such appointment shall be given a certificate of graduation, an honorable discharge, and one year's sea-pay as now provided by law for cadet-midshipmen, and so much of section 1521, of the Revised Statutes as is inconsistent therewith, is hereby repealed. That any cadet whose position in his class entitles him to be retained in the service may, upon his own application, be honorably discharged at the end of four years course at the Naval Academy, with a proper certificate of graduation. That the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe a special course of study and training at home or abroad for any naval cadet. That the pay of naval cadets shall be that now allowed by law to cadet-midshipmen; and as much of the money hereby appropriated as may be necessary during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1883, shall be expended for that purpose.

"That the active list of the medical corps of the Navy shall hereafter consist of 15 medical directors, fifteen medical inspectors and 150 surgeons, of whom 50 shall be designated as surgeons of the 1st Class, with the relative rank and pay now provided by law for surgeons, and 90 of whom shall be surgeons of 2d and 3d Class, with the relative rank and pay now provided by law for passed and other assistant surgeons. Appointments in and promotions to the three classes shall be by examination before a board of medical officers of the Navy.

"That the active list of the pay corps of the Navy shall hereafter consist of 13 pay directors, 13 pay inspectors, 40 paymasters, 20 passed assistant paymasters and 10 assistant paymasters.

"That the active list of the engineer corps of the Navy shall hereafter consist of ten chief engineers with the relative rank of captain, 15 chief engineers with the relative rank of commander, 45 chief engineers with the relative rank of lieutenant-commander or lieutenant, 60 passed assistant engineers, and 40 assistant engineers with the relative rank for each as now fixed by law."

The proviso concerning the appointment of rear-admirals is made to read thus:

*Provided*, That hereafter the provisions of the law retiring officers of the Navy shall apply to all officers on the active list thereof; provided that the admiral and vice-admiral shall not be retired before reaching the age of 64 years, and that the admiral shall retire on the full pay of his grade and section 1,461 of the Revised Statutes allowing promotions of officers on the retired list, and the act entitled an act relating to the promotion of commodore on the retired list of the Navy, approved August 15, 1876, are hereby repealed. All promotions to the grade of rear-admiral on the active list shall be made by selection from the grades of commodores and captain, and no more promotions to the grade of commodore shall be made.

The proviso concerning discharges reads thus:

*And provided further*, That whenever on an inquiry had pursuant to law, concerning the fitness of an officer for the Navy for promotion, it shall appear that such officer is unfit to perform the duties of the place to which it is proposed to promote him, by reason of drunkenness, or from any cause arising from his own misconduct, he shall not be placed on the retired list of the Navy, and he shall be discharged with not more than one year's pay. Pay for petty officers, seamen, ordinary seamen, landmen, and boys, including men in the engineers' force, and for the Coast Survey Service, not exceeding \$2,250, in all \$2,490,000. That hereafter only one-third of the vacancies which may happen in the grades of line officers of the Navy below that of commodore and above that of midshipman shall be filled by promotion, and this suspension of promotions shall continue until the total number of officers in said grades shall be reduced to 600, and shall

then cease, and promotions may be made to fill vacancies thereafter happening, but not to increase said total number of officers above 600, as herein limited.

The proviso reducing the number of lieutenants to 200 is stricken out altogether. The appropriation for secretaries for the admiral and vice admiral are stricken out, and the section concerning travelling allowances is altered to read thus:

For actual personal expenses of officers when travelling abroad under orders hereafter issued, and officers shall travel by the most direct route, the occasion and the necessity for such order to be certified by the officer issuing the same.

The rest of the section is unchanged. The italicised words in this section are stricken out:

*Provided*, That if the Secretary of the Navy shall find that work at all the Navy yards now maintained cannot be carried on with advantage to the service and economy to the Government for the amounts in this act appropriated for the maintenance and civil establishment at the Navy-yards, he shall not make any deficiency for these purposes, but he shall suspend work at those yards, etc. And no deficiency shall be made for maintenance of or for the civil establishment at Navy-yards; provided that not less than two Navy-yards shall be maintained on the Atlantic and Gulf coast; one north and one south of the Potomac River and one upon the Pacific Coast.

The words "*for the Bureaus of Equipment and Recruiting and Ordnance*" are stricken from the provision for retaining the Washington yard as a manufacturing yard. The repairs on wooden ships and their engines and machinery are limited to 25 per cent. of estimated cost of a new ship, and the cost of the two steam cruising vessels is limited to a total when fully completed "*not to exceed the amounts estimated by the late Naval Advisory Board for such vessels, the same to be constructed of steel of domestic manufacture, having as near as may be a tensile strength of not less than 60,000 pounds to the square inch.*" The words *adapted to be* are inserted before "*armed with not more than four breech-loading rifles,*" etc. The term "*naval board of advice and survey*" is changed to "*naval advisory board,*" and "*experts in science and in the arts of ship-building, steam engineering, and naval ordnance*" to be consulted, to "*experts in naval or marine construction.*" The words "*nor in any contract for the same*" are added to the proviso that members of the Naval Advisory Board are not to be interested in inventions, etc. The proviso concerning the monitors is altered to read thus:

*That \$1,000,000 of the above amount shall be applied by the Secretary of the Navy to the following objects, namely (under the Bureau of Construction and Repair): To building and fitting the turrets and pilot house of the ironclad steamer *Monadnock*, and to the launching to the best advantage the ironclad steamers *Monadnock*, *Puritan*, *Amphitrite*, and *Terror*. Under the Bureau of Steam Engineering subject to the conditions hereinafter provided, to the beginning and continuing to completion of such work upon the engines and machinery of such vessels as he may, on examination, think most expedient and best for the interests of the service; and that any part of the appropriation for said bureau not used as above specified may be applied toward the construction of engines and machinery of the two new cruising vessels provided for in this act: Provided, That all plans for engines, armor, and armament of the said four last mentioned ironclad vessels shall be submitted to the Advisory Board created by this act for its approval or disapproval, and said board with the same powers shall also consider and advise as to the wisdom and expediency of undertaking and completing said engines, armor and armament. For the purchase of one machine for making tests of plate iron, etc., \$6,000.*

A proviso is added requiring the Secretary to make full reports to Congress of the funds used to remove from navy-yards uncompleted vessels condemned. Sec. 3d is altered to read thus:

*Sec. 3. No officer of the Navy whose pay is appropriated for in this bill shall be employed on any shore duty unless the Secretary of the Navy shall determine that the employment of an officer on such duty is required by the public interest, and shall so state in the order of employment, and also the duration of such service beyond which time it shall not continue; and all other officers, when not at sea, shall be placed on leave of absence, or waiting orders, or on furlough, as the Secretary of the Navy may deem required by due economy and the public interest.*

An appropriation of \$15,000 is added "*for beginning the transfer to copper plates of 530 photograph charts,*" and the appropriation for contingent expenses, equipment and recruiting is reduced to \$15,000, and that for miscellaneous items, Bureau of Ordnance, to \$8,500. The Naval hospital fund is increased to \$30,000, and contingent expenses of the Medical Bureau reduced to \$15,000, and provision for rent of rooms for naval dispensary is added; also \$4,680 for the purchase of forage for the marines, provided that no commutation for forage shall be paid.

**THE TOMBSTONE (A. T.) Epitaph** treats the bold "Rangers" of that ilk somewhat cavalierly. It says: "The company of Rangers put in the field by the Pima county Board of Supervisors, and who left that hamlet with such a flourish of trumpets something less than two months ago, were mustered out of the service a few days since. Their expedition was a failure in every sense of the word. They report having killed about thirty-five squaws and children in Sonora, but that statement should be received with a liberal amount of salt. They returned to Tucson without their arms, they having encountered Gen. Reyes, the military commander of Sonora, who relieved them of their arms and virtually kicked their posteriors out of the State. The proceeding, on the part of the Mexican commander, called out so much comment that a reporter waited on Senor Corella, the recently appointed Mexican Consul, to ask his opinion on the matter. Mr. Corella states

that on the 26th of October, 1852, a law was enacted by the Mexican government forbidding any foreigners to enter the country under arms. Immediately after Forsyth and Tupper's raid, Gen. Reyes sent word to Gen. Willcox, commander of this department, calling his attention to this law, and stating that his orders were imperative, and he would have to repel armed men with force, if necessary. This communication was sent through Mr. Corella, and there the matter stands. The Mexican military men are evidently inclined to enforce the law, both in letter and spirit. When the small boy of the next generation asks of his patriarchal grandfather what was a Ranger, he will be told that he was a nondescript animal which roamed the wilds in search of will-o'-the-wisps, and generally found them."

And yet these "Rangers" are fair samples of the class of soldiers upon whom we are asked to depend for our defence against Indians in preference to the Regular Army!

Captain Ross, of the Rangers, states that he was treated with hospitality until it was discovered that he was not an Army officer, when his men were promptly disarmed and sent home. The captain had each member cut a short pole, which was laid across the saddle in front, thus giving the appearance at a distance of a musket.

It is understood that the Secretary of War has under advisement the subject of providing in some way for a new assistant surgeon-general, vice Crane, promoted. At present the true method of promotion or appointment to that office does not appear to be exactly clear. Except the act of 1866, providing that in the organization of the Medical Department there shall be an assistant surgeon-general, there is no reference either in statute or regulations as to the appointment. A foot note in Scott's Digest says: "The Act of April 16, 1832, by which the office of assistant surgeon general was revived, authorized his appointment by selection from the Medical Corps, or from the surgeons of volunteers, and provided that the office should expire with the then existing rebellion. As the office was either continued or revived by the act of 1866 (par. 281), has not the authority to fill vacancies in that office, by selection, been thus perpetuated? (See 7 Opinion, 399-438.) So far as we can learn, the opinion of those not interested is that the senior lieutenant-colonel in the Medical Department is eligible, and by comparative construction should be nominated to this office.

The nomination of Asst. Surg.-Gen. Crane to be surgeon-general was not acted upon on Tuesday by the Military Committee. At the request of one of the members it was laid over until the next meeting.

The whole number of punishments inflicted on English soldiers for drunkenness during the past year was 43,856. These penalties were adjudged by courts martial and by commanding officers. The number of men represented in the list of punishments was 23,255. This statement shows an improvement over the average for the past ten years, but the offences exceeded those of the previous year. The home establishment is composed of 188,310 men of all ranks. Excluding commissioned and non-commissioned officers, 100,000 men are left, so that nearly 23 per cent. of the men were guilty of drunkenness. To those, however, who know the workings of the British army, the evil is not so bad as it seems. The monotony of garrison life has much to do with the prevalence of drunkenness, which disappears on active service, and so far the medical statistics do not indicate that the drunkenness is an unmitigated evil, or specially hurtful.

The Secretary of the Navy, accompanied by the chiefs of bureaus, with the exception of Commodore John G. Walker, will, according to the present programme, leave Washington Aug. 1 on a tour of inspection of northern and eastern Navy-yards, to be absent the greater portion of the month. The U. S. tug *Speedwell*, at the Washington Navy-yard, will convey the party to the several points designated. Ever since Secretary Chandler assumed charge of the Department he has been desirous of seeing for himself the condition, management, etc., of the various yards, but has delayed his visit until the time arrived for a vacation, when he could take a pleasure trip and at the same time accomplish something in the way of business. If the present plan is carried out matters around the Navy Department bid fare to be unusually quiet during the month of August.

THE N. Y. *World* gets up and grows, as follows: "What is the opinion now, we wonder, of the able archaeologists who so bitterly denounced the *World* for promoting the removal of the great Alexandrian obelisk to New York? In its former site at Alexandria this

venerable and interesting monument would have been in the direct line of fire of the British squadron, and it would doubtless have shared the fate which seems to have now overtaken the whole city. Eighty-one years ago the English laid Alexandria and all its environs under water to drive out the French. To-day they have set the city on fire to expel an Egyptian insurgent." Having taken the obelisk under its protection, we hope that the *World* will do what it can to make it impossible that the experience of Alexandria should be repeated at New York. Let it take the lesson to heart, and urge upon its democratic friends in Congress the necessity for more liberal appropriations for defence. In what respect is New York better equipped than Alexandria?

THE Secretary of the Navy has issued a circular letter to the commandants of the Navy-yards, in which they are instructed to inform all the clerks and writers paid from the appropriation "Civil Establishment" that their services will be dispensed with on the 31st July. It was deemed best to take this step so that no one would be surprised in case he could not be employed after the 31st July, and to give them full pay for July. Should the Senate agree with the House, the force must be reduced one-half, or else the salaries, so as to come within the limits of the appropriation; and in that event one-twelfth of the appropriation will be exhausted, and for the next eleven months ten and five-tenths of the amount actually appropriated will be all that is available. This provision does not touch the commandants' 1st and 2d clerks and the clerks to paymasters and inspectors of provisions and clothing of the yards, who are paid from "pay of the Navy."

MR. JOHN TWEEDALE, who has been acting Chief Clerk of the War Department since the resignation of Mr. H. T. Crosby, last March, has now assumed the duties of that office. Mr. Tweedale is well and favorably known in the War Department, and has won his position by sheer merit and faithfulness to duty. He was a gallant soldier during the War of the Rebellion, having joined when quite young the 15th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Colonel J. W. Palmer, commanding, and serving with the Army of the Cumberland, and participating in many of its campaigns. He served for a time as clerk at the headquarters of General Rosecrans, and served in the same capacity afterwards at Gen. George R. Thomas's headquarters. Here he remained until 1864, when he was ordered to Washington for duty in the Adjutant General's office. There he remained until transferred to the office of the Secretary of War, in 1872. He has been a first, second, third, fourth class clerk, chief of the correspondence division, acting chief clerk, and is now Chief Clerk. In all these several grades Mr. Tweedale displayed energy, ability and affability, and his promotion has given sincere gratification to his numerous friends. The Department has secured a worthy and efficient official, and the public a faithful servant, who will perform the onerous duties of his position with scrupulous fidelity and attention.

THE general orders issued this week from the War Department making changes in important commands, and which we give in detail, though somewhat unexpected, will meet with general approbation as being in the direction of efficiency, and, in some respects, a return to first and better principles. The Department of West Point, which never had a legal right to exist, is discontinued next month. General Howard goes to Omaha to command the Department of the Platte, and is succeeded as Superintendent of the Military Academy and commandant of the post of West Point by that sterling officer Col. Wesley Merritt, 5th U. S. Cavalry. Gen. George Crook, when relieved at Omaha by General Howard, goes to Whipple Barracks to command the Department of Arizona, relieving General Willcox, who, theretofore, betakes himself with his regiment to the Platte. The return of General Crook to Arizona will be joyfully hailed by many in that section who have continued to look upon him as the right man for that troublesome region. Not the least in the important changes mentioned is the one which gives the General of the Army the supervision and charge of the Military Academy under the War Department. This is as it should be, and none can doubt that General Sherman's supervision will result in the greatest good to the national institution in question.

THE proceedings in the case of Capt. John P. Walker, 8d Cavalry, were sent up from the Judge Advocate-General's Department Wednesday, July 12, arrived at Army Headquarters, July 13, and as it is understood that they have been sent thence to the Secretary's office, it is presumed that the sentence is dismissal. The

report of the Judge Advocate-General on J. G. Bigelow's review of the case of Sergeant John A. Mason is still retained in General Swain's office, and has not yet been sent up. The result of the decision in the Warren Court of Inquiry has passed from the office of the Judge Advocate-General, and, July 18, was being reviewed at the office of the General of the Army.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF SHIPS IN COMMISSION.

WITHIN the last quarter of a century great changes have taken place in the commercial and the naval worlds; telegraph cables span the globe in every direction, and China and Japan are as near to Washington to day as New York or Boston was then. Such being the case, why should we cling to the antiquated squadron system which has been handed down from the early days of the republic? Time was when a flag officer really commanded his fleet, but nowadays his functions are chiefly confined to the regulation of the internal affairs of his flagship, whilst the movement of the vessels nominally under his command is practically dictated by the Navy Department. Of course the farther he is away from Washington the less is this authority exercised; but under the most favorable circumstances, there is little more left than the shadow of the power once exercised by a commander-in-chief.

Then, too, the present arrangement results in a particularly unfair distribution of work; for a cruise on the South Atlantic Station, with its dull monotony of Montevideo and the Falklands, varied perhaps by a visit to that charming port, Sandy Point, counts no more than does an equal sojourn in the Mediterranean or on the Home Station. Such an arrangement is manifestly unfair, and it seems to us that there is no reason why it should any longer obtain; but that some other should be introduced, which will tend to equalize sea duty, and will furthermore make the Navy what it should be—a school for the practical training of our officers. This can only be obtained by keeping our ships at sea to a greater extent than has heretofore been the case.

Our plan in brief is this: Let every vessel that is fitted out at an Eastern yard join the North Atlantic Squadron for at least four months; this time should be devoted to drills of all kinds, so that before leaving the United States she should pass a good examination before the Board of Inspection. If their report should be unsatisfactory, a month or six weeks longer should be given for preparation. When a satisfactory inspection has been passed, the vessel should be despatched on foreign service; if she is to be a flagship, the Admiral should now be ordered to hoist his flag, and to proceed to the European Station; the ship should remain for a year in those waters and then proceed to China, upon the arrival of her relief; a year there should be followed by a transfer to the Pacific (whence if he chose the Admiral could return overland), and thence home by Cape Horn or the Straits, stopping at Montevideo and Rio (if the season were favorable) on the way. A similar arrangement regarding the flagship should be made between the North and South Atlantic and Pacific Stations. This would of course be open to the objection of a frequent change of Admirals, but as we have assumed that their functions are not as important as of old, we hold that it is a matter of little consequence.

With regard to vessels not flagships, they should not be permitted to remain on any one station longer than six months, being kept constantly moving, each one completing a round-the-world cruise, not forgetting to take Australia in the route occasionally.

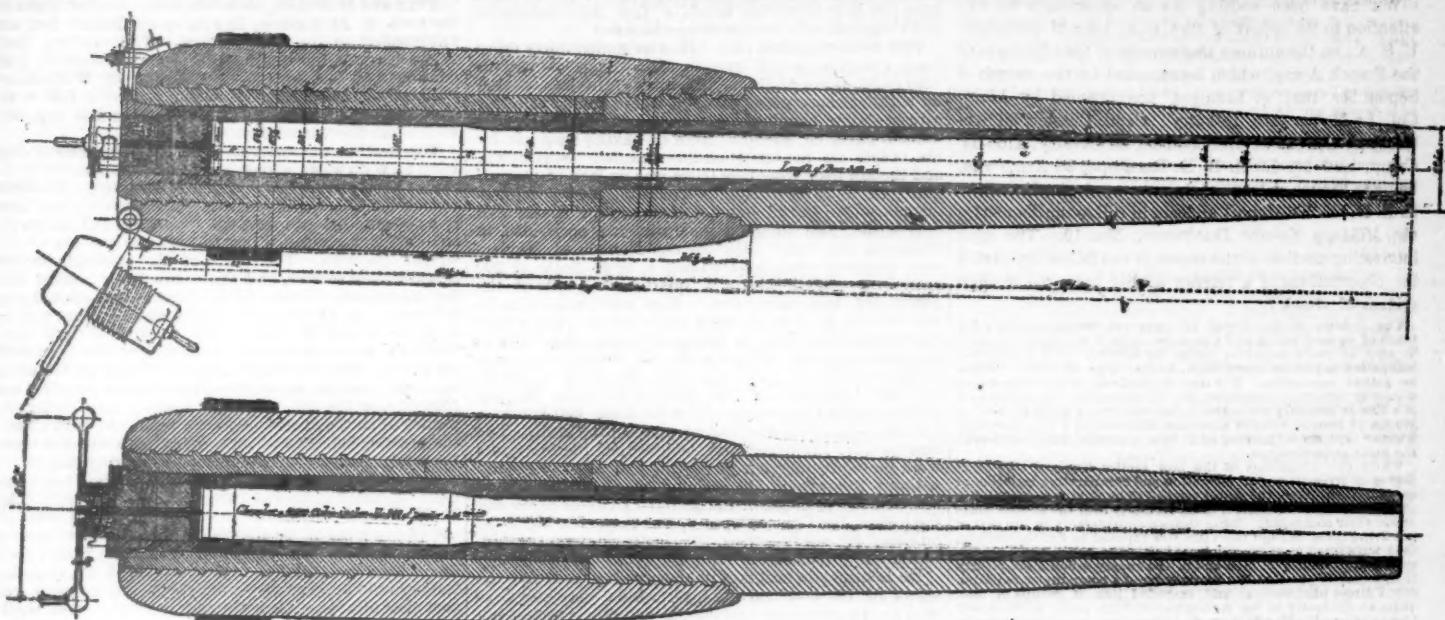
The few vessels which are fitted out at Mare Island should join the Pacific station, and go thence to China and the Mediterranean. The itinerary of the different ships could readily be varied, so that some should always end their cruises at Mare Island, and thus that yard be kept at work.

It seems to us that such a plan as we have outlined above would infuse more life and energy into the service, would distribute the disagreeable duty more fairly, would cause less of that seeking for place which is fast becoming the bane of the Navy, would greatly tend to increase the practical knowledge of all classes of officers and hence would elevate that standard which should never be allowed to retrograde, but which should be kept in the forefront of progress.

THE following list of subscriptions to the Garfield memorial fund have been received from the Army and Navy since last report: Co. E, 14th U. S. Inf., \$8; Midshipman George H. Stafford, U. S. N., \$2.50; Co. F, 14th U. S. Inf., \$1.25; Co. I, 24th U. S. Inf., \$1.70; headquarters and band 8th Cavalry, \$9; U. S. steamer *Aspinwall*, Yokohama, Japan, \$49.

COL. A. G. Brackett, 3d U. S. Cavalry, has been selected as successor to General Neill as Superintendent of the General Mounted Recruiting Service, with station at St. Louis. Gen. Merritt, first named for the detail, having been ordered to West Point.

## XII. INCH RIFLED GUN DESIGN OF MESSRS. PAULDING, KEMBLE AND CO.—WEIGHT 130,000 LBS.



We select from the guns before the Board on Heavy Ordnance for illustration this week the plan of Paulding, Kemble and Co., which consists of a combination of cast iron, wrought iron and steel. The recommendation of the board is as follows: "Messrs. Paulding, Kemble and Co.'s system of gun construction, as explained in their printed letter and accompanying drawing No. 2, has merit in common with like combinations involving a cast iron case jacketed and hooped with steel, but, in the opinion of the board, the wrought iron lining tube is objectionable. The arrangement of the contiguous parts in connection with the screw breech closure is a good one to secure strength against fracture by longitudinal strains. The characteristic feature of this gun construction, however, seems to be the casting of the iron case in two pieces, which will effect great saving, provided it proves efficient in strength. If any guns are made after this general system of metal combination it is recommended that the case of one be cast in two pieces for trial to test its strength."

The Messrs. Paulding estimate that by their plan of casting in two pieces they can save 25 tons of iron on a 12-inch gun, and probably one-third the cost of finishing the casing, without taking into account the great cost of the preparations necessary to cast it in one piece. They say in their letter to the Board: "We would also recommend that the tube and jacket be inserted in the casing of the breech-loading guns with a close mechanical fit as has been the practice with the muzzle-loading converted guns instead of the casing being shrunk on the tube and jacket as now proposed. This operation is very troublesome and expensive and there would be a considerable saving if it were dispensed with. In our judgment the elasticity of the tube and jacket under the pressure of the powder gas would bring a tension on the casing which would cause it to bear its proper share of the work, and the additional tension caused by the shrinking would not be necessary."

The design of the South Boston Iron Co. consists entirely of steel combined without the interposition of the usual locking rings or any unnecessary shrinkage shoulders, and the board makes the following recommendation: "This board is of the opinion that an all steel gun should be tested. Several of the plans for such guns presented to the board have undoubted merit. Of these we prefer the design of Mr. Hunt, but recommend for construction and trial a 10-inch gun after the same plan instead of the 8-inch gun shown on the drawing. Although aware that the construction of this gun is not at this time within the facilities afforded by our own manufacturers, and will therefore involve the importation of the large steel tubes that go to make up the piece, we still think the gun should be tried to test the system as compared with other systems recommended, especially the forged steel and wire guns."

In this connection it is proper to say that the steel for all of the guns recommended must probably be imported, at least for the first experimental structures, but singularly enough, the board appears to overlook this fact, and, as an argument for the adoption of the wire systems recommended, state: "It is believed that a wire gun can be constructed with the facilities presented by the manufacturing establishments of our own country, whereas the gun built up of concentric forged steel rings is beyond those facilities as now developed,

and can therefore only be produced with great delay and cost."

In point of fact, however, it is not the bands we believe which give trouble to the steel makers so much as steel tubes and heavier parts such as the contiguous jackets. The Woodbridge gun employs the steel tube and the Armstrong gun employs both the tube and surrounding jacket so that on the latter gun the steel wire replaces only the lighter bands. It is to be noted that the Getty Board in their report describe the converted guns, "including the 11-inch and 12.25-inch, a questionable success," and the same time it will be observed that they do not absolutely condemn these guns, simply recommending that the use of wrought iron tubes, "particularly for breech-loading conversions and all calibres above 8 inches," should be suspended "until it shall have been shown that other conversions and constructions are not what, from the most advanced, we have a right to expect."

## THE FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

The bill to reimburse Captain William M. Wallace for property destroyed by fire, which was reported upon by the Senate Military Committee on Tuesday, was amended so as to give the claimant \$500 instead of \$700, as originally provided.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs at its meeting this week acted favorably on the nominations which were referred to the committee last week. The amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill offered by Mr. Saunders last Saturday, providing "that all officers of the Navy who have been promoted on the retired list by virtue of an act entitled 'An act relating to the promotion of commodores on the retired list of the Navy,' approved August 15, 1876, shall receive the retired pay of their present grade from date of last commission," and by Mr. Johnston, authorizing the purchase of a lot of land opposite the Gosport Navy-yard, for the purpose of constructing a wet dock, and for other naval purposes, were adversely decided upon by the committee, as was also the bill to restore John W. Simmons to his former rank, boatswain in the U. S. Navy. The committee report as follows on this bill: "That Mr. Simmons only served in the Navy about sixteen months, and then voluntarily resigned. This resignation was ten years ago, and the committee seeing no reason for his restoration recommend that the bill be postponed indefinitely."

Joint Resolution S. 55, conferring the rank of surgeon on the retired list of the Navy of the U. S. on Passed Assistant Surgeon Francis V. Greene, for highly meritorious service during the prevalence of the yellow fever on board the United States ship *Lancaster* in the year 1875, received adverse action, the committee reporting as follows:

The services of Passed Assistant Surgeon F. V. Greene, in the service, were highly meritorious. On the homeward passage of the flagship *Lancaster*, from Rio de Janeiro, the death of the other medical officer left Dr. Greene the only one in attendance on a vessel infected violently with yellow fever. His service on this voyage appears to have broken him down and to have disqualifed him for further active duty. In consequence thereof, as a reward for this service, he was transferred from the volunteer to the regular Navy and placed on the retired list as Passed Assistant Surgeon. The joint resolution proposes to promote him on the retired list to the grade of surgeon. In the opinion of the committee this would be a precedent applicable to all other like meritorious cases. It is the duty of a medical officer in the Navy to risk his health and his life in the discharge of his duty. Thus Dr. Greene appears to have done, but it is plainly impracticable to promote every meritorious officer often over the heads of others equally meritorious. The services of Dr. Greene were recognized in his transfer from the volunteer to the regular service, which places him for life on the retired list with the grade in which he distinguished himself. This is all that is done in the case of officers of the regular Navy, and it seems injudicious to make in this case the exception asked for. Such is the opinion also of the department of which the committee asked its opinion in the case. The committee therefore report the joint resolution adversely."

The proceedings of the Board of Officers, Captain Theodore B. Wint, President, in the matter of the destruction of private property of certain members of

Troop M, 8th Cav., and Troop G, 7th Cavalry, by fire at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Feb. 1, 1882, was transmitted to the House of Representatives on Tuesday. The Secretary of War in letter accompanying the report concurs in the recommendation of the board, to the effect that each of the soldiers should be reimbursed for the amount of loss sustained.

Mr. Morgan introduced in the Senate on Thursday the following resolution, which was laid on the table for future consideration:

*Resolved* That a select committee of five Senators, to consist of the chairman of Committees of Military Affairs and Naval Affairs, and three other Senators to be appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate, from said committees be appointed, with instructions to take into consideration the subject of heavy ordnance and projectiles for the armament of the Navy and the sea coast defences; and said select committee shall have leave to sit during the recess of the Senate, and to send for persons and papers, and shall report the result of their investigation to the Senate at its next session, with any recommendations that said committee may deem it proper to make on the subject committed to them.

The Naval and Military Committees of the two Houses will probably not have more than one more meeting before Congress adjourns, and that will be devoted principally to pigeon-holing bills on the dockets until next session. Some few bills which have been acted upon by sub-committees will perhaps be reported, but not a great many.

A resolution was offered and agreed to in the Senate on Thursday authorizing the Committee on the Library to inquire into the expediency of purchasing and publishing the manuscript papers of Andrew Jackson.

S. 2127, by Mr. Logan, to retire enlisted men in the Regular and Volunteer Army. *Be it enacted*, etc., That all enlisted men of the United States Army who have served either in the regular or volunteer service for thirty years, and have been honorably discharged at the end of such enlistment, shall be retired from active service, at their own request, made to the President, on three-fourths of the pay of their grade. Sec. 2. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

## THE ALLEGHENY ARSENAL.

The House Military Committee has reported adversely on the bill to authorize a street to be opened through the grounds of the Allegheny Arsenal. The committee, in concluding their report, refer to the importance of the Arsenal as follows: "It will be seen that the street located by the Councils is recommended by the Secretary of War, provided that its width be limited to 45 feet, and that the city of Pittsburg remove the buildings thence at its own cost, and to the satisfaction of the commanding officer of the Arsenal. The bill makes no provision for this contingency. The Arsenal grounds are very valuable and no better location for an arsenal exists anywhere in the United States. The facilities for manufacturing ordnance and ordnance stores at this point are unequalled, and the means for transportation to all points in the country are ample. In the event of war the safety and security of the position, in connection with the facility with which all necessary materials can be procured, make the Allegheny Arsenal peculiarly valuable. In addition to this, the great manufacturing establishments of Pittsburg have thousands of skilled workmen whose services could be obtained in an emergency. Similar considerations might be pointed out. From these, however, it sufficiently appears that the preservation of the Allegheny Arsenal is a matter of the first importance. For the reasons given, the committee report the bill back to the House adversely."

THE new Pacific Mail steamer *San Jose*, which is to run between San Francisco and China, sailed from New York last week, filled with marine railway and machinery, shipped by the contractors, Messrs. Wexel and Degrass, of New York and Mexico, for the Mexican government's new naval arsenal at Acapulco, in the Pacific. The Mexican government has several gun-boats in the Pacific, and is about contracting for others. It is expected that the *San Jose* will make the trip, via the Straits of Magellan, within two months.

Six torpedo boats, built at Bremen at a cost of £120,000, have just been added to the German Navy. The *Schutz*, *Scherf*, *Taifer* and *Kuhn* have already been launched.

## THE NEW TACTICAL FORMATIONS.

We have been waiting for an opportunity to call attention to the report of Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. A., on the autumn manoeuvres of the 12th corps of the French Army, which he attended in the month of September, 1881, at Limoges, accompanied by Lieut. Col. La Motte, 12th Infantry; Capt. Chester, 3d Artillery; 1st Lieut. C. B. Schofield, 2d Cavalry, Alde-de-Camp, and 1st Lieut. B. H. Randolph, 3d Art., who, being in France on leave of absence, was invited to attend as A. D. C. The report appears in full in the *Journal of the Military Service Institution*, No. 10. The most interesting portion of the report is the following, giving the observations of a veteran soldier upon the modern system of attack:

The defence of the city of Limoges was commenced at a distance of several miles, and the entire ground was disputed, step by step, at every favorable point for defence. The enemy was compelled to pay for every ditch, hedge, ridge or wall of which he gained possession. The line of battle on both sides was of necessity extremely irregular, hardly presenting the appearance of a line as formerly understood, but rather of a great number of groups of men of various numbers, disposed in a very irregular manner, but yet all moving as if by a common impulse toward the same general object.

While the necessities of the new tactics imposed this great degree of irregularity of formation and comparative isolation of small units of force, the result seemed to be to give to the higher officers even greater control than formerly over the several units under their command. Being thrown considerably to the rear of the firing lines, though none of them exposed to fire themselves, they were freed from the smoke of battle and hence could see the situation of their own men and of the enemy much more clearly than formerly; so that the commander of a company or battalion could direct his irregular and extended line of groups of men quite as efficiently as he formerly could his short and compact line enveloped in clouds of smoke. The extension and irregularity seem far less hurtful than would at first be supposed.

The necessary depth of the new tactical formations is also very remarkable. The destructive effect of modern arms is so great that the troops do not in general attempt to advance or retreat over the ground swept by the enemy's fire. From this it results that troops fighting in retreat are not relied upon to defend two consecutive positions. The line in rear is occupied by a fresh force ready to open its fire as soon as its front is unmasked, and the line in front retires in fractions by the flank, or from either flank along its own rear, in such manner as to promptly unmask the fire of the new line in rear, and also to itself avoid passing over ground swept by the enemy's fire. In like manner every advance of the attacking force is, in general, made by small fragments, more frequently by the flank than in line, and over covered ground. Each small body of men displays and opens fire when it reaches a favorable position. The line in rear continues its fire until it is masked by the newly formed line in its front.

These operations require the exercise of the utmost skill, coolness, and good judgment on the part of the junior officers commanding small subdivisions which must act in a great degree independently of each other, and yet in general harmony.

Natural obstacles and cover give great advantage to the defence, and where the natural accessories were insufficient at Limoges they were rapidly supplemented by light artificial parapets. But such advantages to the defence and corresponding disadvantages to the attack were no more regarded as insurmountable by the latter under the new conditions than they were under the old, only the method was changed, that is all. A tolerably well defended line can no longer be carried by the bayonet, nor by the rush of a cloud of skirmishers. It must first be crushed by a superior and well directed fire sustained a sufficient length of time and then increased to its utmost volume during the final advance. This method may require a much longer time than the old charge of bayonets, but the result under favorable circumstances as to relative strength should be none the less certain.

Superior numbers, skill and courage, are relied upon to give the victory to the attacking force as surely as in the past. But now, more than formerly, skill in the subordinate officers and privates is of great importance, while the *sigh* which made the bayonet so effective must give place to that enduring courage, "pluck," which enables men to give and receive a steady fire, and endure the inevitable losses for a great length of time.

Manoeuvres in the field afford no opportunities for judging of the effect of the fire nor of estimating the value of random volley or vertical fire in action. These are rather to be determined by careful experiments upon targets. But observation and reflection lead to the impression that the tendency to waste ammunition is now about as great as formerly. It is believed that in a well conducted attack or defence, still in the direction of the fire will generally be much more important than the total volume of the fire maintained. Yet troops must be prepared to deliver for a short time the greatest possible volume of fire, otherwise the utter recklessness of the enemy's attack might lead to his victory and their defeat, or the final assault might fail for want of the overwhelming volume of fire which should be delivered while the attacking troops are in motion. This suggests the combined magazine and single breech-loader as the kind of rifle to be most desired. Thorough instruction and discipline of the troops must be relied upon to secure the most advantageous use of the ammunition supplied them. And the abundance of supply which varies greatly under the various circumstances of a campaign must determine in a great degree the amount of random fire that should be employed. The amount of ammunition which troops should be prepared to use, if desirable, should be solely a question of transportation. The first cost, though great, is insignificant as compared with the value on the field, even if economy alone is considered. The all important question should be the purely tactical one, viz.: what combination of rapidity and accuracy of fire can be reached by the careful instruction of troops so as to produce the maximum effect, it being always borne in mind that increase of rapidity necessarily means decrease in accuracy to some extent at least.

Observation of the field manoeuvres here so general in Europe produces a strong impression of the great value of this mode of imparting that necessary instruction which cannot otherwise be given except by the costly experience of actual war. It is, at least, worth serious consideration whether our State Militia might not devote the period of the usual annual encampments to similar field manoeuvres. It would doubtless be difficult to find in densely populated districts sufficient ground which the owners would voluntarily devote to such uses. But if the exercises took place after the crops are harvested, the damage to property need not be at all considerable.

## THE TOMB OF DE LONG.

FROM Yakutsk the N. Y. *Herald* correspondent writes, June 8: The place where the bodies of De Long's party were found, which I have visited, is fifteen miles northeast of the island of Stolbov, the prominent pillar-like rock in the Lena, where the river branches east to Dikoff. De Long had all along imagined that Stolbov was a myth, and supposed he had passed it long before, and two weeks before his death he had said in his note book: "Quite believe we are on the island of Titary and twenty-five miles from Kumak-Surka." He was bewildered by the maze of rivers flowing and intermingling on the delta proper, and in his own weak condition had put the distances accomplished longer than they really were. When he reached the bluff on which the Doctor and Ah Sam and under the shelter which was a little way off, most of the others

expired. Then he must have seen clearly that he had miscalculated, and that he was at least a hundred miles from the Kumak-Surka, which a few days before he had imagined only twenty-five miles away.

Fate seemed against him. Had he landed thirty miles further west he would have struck a village of natives who reside north of Bulan all winter. He also passed by within twenty versts of a hut where twenty reindeer carcasses were hanging for the winter food. He had unfortunately no shotgun from its having been left by his orders on the ice when the *Jeanette* went down, and though deer were rare there was no lack of ptarmigan. De Long is constantly recording here "numerous ptarmigan tracks, but for their capture Alexa had only a rifle, and though a good shot only succeeded in obtaining very few." On the day Noros and Ninderman were sent away by De Long a large flock of 200 ptarmigan settled within a quarter of a mile of the party, but none were shot. With a single shotgun in Alexa's hands all might have been saved. The season was too late for deer. A strange incident, also, came to my knowledge at Gemovialick. It seems that some Tongue natives, travelling from the north to Bikoff, saw the footprints of the party two days old and picked up the Remington which De Long had left in a hut half way from the landing place in the bluff. The natives were frightened and thought that the footprints were those of smugglers or robbers and left the ground without following. On arriving at Gemovialick they heard of the presence of the Melville party of three and the loss of the Captain's party, and they, fearing to be punished for not following the footsteps, kept their information to themselves for some weeks until too late.

De Long made mistakes in endeavoring to secure the safety of his own private logs, which were bulky, as well as the scientific instruments and other useless impedimenta - a heavy burden for the men. These could have been left in the *caché* near the place where they landed, but they had to be borne by the men through all the days of their weary march. These things filled one entire dog sled when found near the bluff. After Noros and Ninderman left the party did not make more than eighteen miles from October 9 to the 30th. De Long's last effort was to carry his private logs and charts up from the place under the bluff, where Mr. Collins and the others died, and where they would have been swept away by the spring floods to the top of the bluff where the Doctor and Ah Sam perished. But he only succeeded in carrying the chart case up. Even before Noros and Ninderman left De Long was very weak. He used to walk ten minutes and then lie down to rest, saying to the men, "Don't mind me; go on as far as you can. I will follow." During his wanderings on the delta De Long built a large bonfire as high as thirty feet every night, the last one being a few hundred yards from the bluff where they all perished, in the hopes of attracting the attention of parties who, he kept saying, would certainly be out looking for him. But in the fires blazed in vain. There was not a human being at the time of their death within a hundred miles. Melville's party at Gemovialick were about this distance away.

The blaze from such a large bonfire on the plains of the delta should have been seen in that frosty air from forty to fifty versts away, and had the search parties been out the probabilities are that De Long would have been rescued. The river was open till October 5, as De Long says in his notebook. The Lena's mouth near Gemovialick is very wide and very shallow. It was frozen over and broken up repeatedly from the time Melville and his party landed to October 5.

An alphabetical catalogue of the War Department library (including the law library), compiled by its accomplished librarian, Mr. David Fitzgerald, has just been issued from the Government Printing Office. It is a catalogue of "authors" and "subjects" both, and will prove of great service to the officers of the Army and employés of the War Department, enabling them to readily ascertain the contents of the very valuable collection of books belonging to the Department. The subjects are arranged so as to meet the frequent inquiries made by the persons who use the library, the arrangement enabling one to see at once what there is in the library on any given subject. A "Table of Contents," occupying but two pages, is a gem in its way, showing what subjects the compiler has classified the library collection under. While modestly disclaiming any pretensions to elaboration in his work, the compiler states that his object was "to furnish every facility for ascertaining the contents of the library in general, or upon any particular subject, in as simple and easy a manner as possible, and he trusts he has been successful." He awards liberal thanks to ex-Chief Clerk Crosby, and to the present Chief Clerk Tweedale, for assistance and interest in his labors. Evidence of careful study and attention to the minutest details are apparent in every page of the work, and we would commend it as a model to all having charge of large libraries.

Major L. O. Dewey, Paymaster, U. S. A., dispensed his favors to this command yesterday morning, and notwithstanding the fact that the greater portion of the recruits received pay, perfect order reigns and no drunkenness is apparent.

Mrs. Major Notson and family have gone to Fort Stanton, N. M. Mrs. Notson was a kind hearted and estimable lady, and very popular at Columbus, and takes with her the esteem and best wishes of her numerous friends.

Asstant Surgeon William J. Wakeman, U. S. A., has just returned from a seven days' leave of absence, accompanied by a handsome and accomplished young lady, who will hereafter be known as Mrs. William J. Wakeman. The Lieutenant is an efficient and popular young officer, and that his married life may be one of perfect happiness, is the sincere wish of his many friends.

Sergeant Jacob Burlein, Co F, 3d Infantry, left this depot yesterday for the station of his company, Fort Shaw, M. T. He was the only one of the original detail of sergeants made in '81 for the depot for the recruiting service who served out his detail faithfully and creditably. He has our best wishes.

## BOMBARDING THE FORTS OF ALEXANDRIA.

FULL and interesting accounts of the bombardment of the forts at Alexandria, Egypt, by the British fleet are telegraphed to the daily papers. The artillery duel began early on the morning of Tuesday, July 11, and continued all that day, to be followed on Wednesday with an occasional firing which ceased at 1.30 p. m. The Egyptians responded vigorously the first day, but were silent the second day.

The weather was quiet on Tuesday. Wednesday the wind blew on shore, a long, heavy swell causing the ironclads to roll considerably at their anchorage. At eight o'clock the Admiral summoned the captains of the fleet to a consultation on board the *Invincible*, and the result was that it was decided that the sea was too heavy for serious operation. The rolling of the ironclads would unsettle their service, and the town lying behind the fort might suffer severely from the shot and shell flying too high. At 10.30 the *Temeraire* signalled that parties of soldiers were at work at the hospital battery, near fort Ada, which was armed with guns on the Moncrieff principle. The *Temeraire* asked: "Shall we fire upon them to prevent repairs?" The Admiral signalled his consent and the two ironclads opened fire. Only six rounds of shot and shrapnel were fired. All took effect, the practice being excellent. The troops engaged upon the work at once abandoned it and the firing ceased.

Some firing is reported during the day, but the principal bombardment was completed on Tuesday. The N. Y. *Herald* correspondent says: "I noticed two of the 18-ton guns of the *Alexandra* disabled, shots having passed through her portholes. With the tremendous fire of four ironclads concentrated upon them, with the forts crumbling in ruins among them, the gunners yet sent shot after shot back through the storm and shells and bullets for more than an hour. Admiral Seymour expressed a sense of relief when at last it was evident that the guns were silenced. The unequal but heroic contest ended at 6 o'clock."

Of the opening of the contest on Tuesday he says:

All the batteries facing the sea were destroyed and the guns dismounted. Many hundred persons were killed between Adjemi and Alexandria. An explosion occurred in the middle of the fort, killing everybody inside. The lighthouse was expected to fall. The noise of the falling shells was like thunder and hundreds of people were killed in distant streets. The obstinacy of the defence was owing to the fact that the batteries were manned by negro Mohammedans. They estimate the loss of life among the soldiers and townsfolk at 3,000.

The foreign naval officers witnessing the combat express the opinion that with the exception of the *Temeraire* and the gunboats the English ships did not distinguish themselves very greatly as artillerists, many shells from the *Monarch*, *Invincible* and *Superb* falling seriously short. Nearly half the missiles seemed to fall in the water. The guns were likewise served very slowly, giving the Egyptians time to recover from surprise and regain courage. The foreign officers think lighter guns more quickly served would have ended the action sooner. They give the palm to Lord Charles Beresford, on the *Condor*, who, under a very heavy fire, maneuvered admirably, inflicting heavy loss.

The Egyptian batteries replied steadily and rapidly and the roar of the guns was almost continuous, while the rushing of heavy projectiles through the air resembled the low rumble of distant thunder. The Egyptian officers set a capital example to their men, often jumping upon the parapets to see the effect of their fire.

The ships got under way at half past four in the morning; the bombardment commenced at a quarter to eight. The ironclads *Superb*, *Sultan* and *Alexandra* engaged and totally destroyed Fort Pharos and the lighthouse batteries, which are at the entrance to the New Port and were intended to dominate the approach to the inner harbor. The flagship *Invincible*, the *Monarch* and the *Penelope* took up commanding positions inside the reefs and, assisted from the outside by the *Temeraire*, attacked with destructive effect the strong position of Fort Meks, with the lighthouse and shore batteries. The *Indefatigable* was stationed so as to command the lighthouse batteries, Fort Pharos and Fort Meks at the same time, and was thus in a position to co-operate both with the division outside and that inside the reefs. The gun vessels *Bittern*, *Condor*, *Beacon*, *Decoy* and *Cygnus* attacked the Marabout Batteries at the entrance to the harbor and, taking a close and destructive range, soon silenced them; after which they ran in and shelled Fort Meks, on the southern side of the entrance to the anchorage, or outer harbor. The *Invincible*, under cover of her own guns and those of the *Bittern*, then landed a party of blue jackets and marines, who entered Fort Meks and blew up the heavy guns. The London *Daily Telegraph* correspondent, on board the United States steamer *Quinnebaug*, says that the Egyptians fought splendidly and the ships behaved magnificently. The *Quinnebaug* was anchored only five cables on the port beam of the *Temeraire*, and had a fine view of the contest.

The *Penelope* was struck five times, and had eight men wounded and one gun disabled. The *Invincible* was struck many times, but only six shots penetrated her. The foreyard was struck and the royal brace cut away. The *Monarch* was not hit once, probably owing to her ability to shift ground, while, on the other hand, she was in movement and practice of her guns, inferior to the *Invincible*. The *Superb* was struck several times, and had her armor penetrated. The killed and wounded in the British squadron are as follows:

|                     | Killed. | Wounded. |
|---------------------|---------|----------|
| Superb .....        | 1       | 1        |
| Alexandra .....     | 1       | 3        |
| Sultan .....        | 3       | 7        |
| Indefatigable ..... | 1       | 2        |
| Invincible .....    | 0       | 6        |
| Penelope .....      | 0       | 8        |

Thus the grand total of casualties were five killed and twenty-seven wounded. The bodies of those killed in the action of Tuesday were buried at sea the next day. The scene was a gloomy one. All the flags were at half-mast.

The correspondent of the New York *Herald* on board the *Invincible* thus describes opening of the engagement: "At 9 o'clock last night (Monday) the *Invincible* and *Monarch* quietly steamed out toward the Mekka fort. All lights were extinguished and perfect quiet prevailed fore and aft. Very cautiously we felt our way through difficult harbors where even in broad daylight great care is required for the passage of a ship drawing so much water as the *Invincible*. It was evident that a sharp lookout was being kept on shore, for we had made but little progress in the harbor when the light was suddenly extinguished, doubtless to add to the difficulty of egress. The ships were ably handled and we made our way safely past the shallows and reached our new ground at 10 o'clock and anchored for the night. At 4 o'clock this morning steam was up and the crew piped to quarters. The officers, after taking coffee in the gun room, all took up the positions assigned to them. There was a general feeling of relief that the long delay was over, that diplomacy was exhausted and that at last the question was to be decided by force of arms. The men, although quiet and steady from force of discipline, were evidently in high spirits, and the only fear was that at the last moment the enemy would evacuate the forts."

At a quarter past five a communication was received from the ministry deprecating hostilities, and offering to dismount the guns to give satisfaction to the British demands. The admiral replied that the time for negotiations had passed. His demand was that they should by five yesterday evening agree to the dismantlement of all the outside forts, and the present proposal to dismount the guns could not be entertained for an instant.

The officers asked the admiral to give them his decision in writing, which he did. The perfect silence that prevailed was very impressive, nothing breaking it save the occasional tinkle of the engine room bell or the quiet order of "Starboard!" or "Port!" given by the captain. The three vessels were moving side by side, sometimes one forging ahead, sometimes another, looking like yachts preparing for a race than vessels for battle in grim earnest. Some distance away lay the *Temeraire*, stripped for action, looking with her low hull and light spars, quite a small ship compared with the burly and clumsy appearance of the two broadside ships. As the *Helicon* left with the Turkish officials we dropped anchor at a distance of thirteen hundred yards from the shore and prepared for a fight, in Nelson fashion, hammer and tongue broadside on.

At twenty minutes past six the ships of the squadron signalled "All ready," but a still further delay was necessary to allow the Egyptian officers carrying the admiral's reply to the ministry to be put ashore. *Alexandria* and the Khedive's Palace, with the other portions of the squadron beyond, showed dimly in the morning sun some few miles away. At half past six a quiet order was passed round the deck to load with common shell, and a gleam of satisfaction shone on the men's faces. At seven o'clock a signal was made to the *Alexandria* to open the ball by firing one gun. A heavy boom came across the water. Then there was an anxious pause. Would the Egyptians answer or would they evacuate the forts? No sound came from Fort Ada, but in the batteries opposite we could see men loading the guns. They would fight!

Then the order was given to commence independent firing, and the signal was run up for the fleet to begin a general engagement. A deafening salvo from five nine-inch guns went from the side of the *Invincible*, while overhead ten Nordenfelt guns in the topswelled the din which burst forth from all the ships. The bank of smoke which at once rose like a wall from our side prevented me from seeing the results of our fire, but from the tops it was seen that the shells had struck rather low, and the sights were raised from 1,350 to 1,500 yards. The *Monarch* and *Penelope* had both work close at hand, and the roar of their heavy guns, the ceaseless rattle of their Gatlings and Nordenfelt machines, and the rush of rockets which the *Monarch* was discharging, added to the sound of our own guns, made up a deep, continuous din, which it is impossible to describe and most bewildering to hear. In any momentary interval the sound of guns from the other division of the fleet told that they also were hard at work.

After daybreak Thursday morning a number of persons were seen on the edge of the water of the harbor. Glasses showed them to be Europeans. Boats were at once lowered, and crews armed to the teeth started for the shore. They found about one hundred Europeans, many of them wounded, who had gathered in the Anglo Egyptian Bank and had resisted desperately. They had maintained themselves there throughout the night. Toward daylight their assailants drew off and the party made their way to the shore. They reported that Arab Pacha, before he left with his troops, had had the prisons opened and that the convicts, joined by the lower classes and some Bedouins, proceeded to sack the city and kill every Christian they could and set the European quarter on fire.

Colonel Long, the African explorer, now acting American Consul at Alexandria, and a party of men entered the city Thursday afternoon. He was followed by a battery of Gatlings, which engaged the rear guard of the army of Arab, who had fled to Kafir el Duwar, on the line of the railroad to Cairo, one hour from Alexandria, where he is reported to be entrenching. Fifteen hundred Arabs are reported dead and 2,000 wounded. Stone Pacha casts his fortunes with the Khedive.

Alexandria has been abandoned by the Egyptians, the whole population, military and civil, having withdrawn, and at last accounts the city was in flames. Friday morning the Admiral telegraphs: "I have occupied the Ras-el-Tin fort with marines from the squadron and have spiked the guns in the six batteries opposite. Alexandria is still burning, but I am clearing the streets. The Khedive is safe in the palace, garrisoned by 700 marines. The conduct of the officers and the men is beyond praise. The majority of the wounded are doing well." A telegram from Suez to the Admiralty says that the canal traffic is the same as usual.

The vessels under command of Admiral Seymour, though not all at Alexandria, represent a total force of 4,248 men and 104 guns. They are—

*Invincible*, Captain J. A. Fisher, 349 men; 4 guns.  
*Sultan*, Captain W. J. H. Grubbe, C.B., 400 men; 12 guns.  
*Invincible*, Captain R. H. M. Molynex, 450 men; 14 guns.  
*Penelope*, Captain St. G. D'Arcy Irvine, 223 men; 11 guns.  
*Alexandria*, Captain Charles F. Hotham, (flagship), 671 men; 12 guns.

*Monarch*, Captain Fairfax, C.B., A.D.C., 515 men; 7 guns.  
*Condor*, Com. Lord Charles Beresford, 100 men; 3 guns.  
*Beacon*, Captain George W. Hand, (gun vessel), 75 men; 4 guns.  
*Bittern*, Com. T. S. Brand, (gun vessel), 90 men; 3 guns.  
*Cygnet*, Lieutenant Com. Hugh O. D. Ryder, (gunboat), 59 men; 4 guns.  
*Decoy*, Lieutenant Com. A. H. Boldero, (gunboat), 59 men; 4 guns.  
*Helicon*, Lieutenant Com. W. L. Morrison, (p. des. vessel), 73 men; 2 guns.  
*Superb*, Captain T. Le Hante Ward, 620 men; 16 guns.  
*Temeraire*, Captain H. F. Nicholson, 634 men; 8 guns.  
*Iris*, Captain E. H. Seymour; 10 guns.

The *Invincible* is a turret ship of the 1st class, of 11,406 tons displacement, 320 feet long, 75 broad, 23 8-5 in depth of hold, with a draught 23 5-12 to 25 5-12 feet. She carries armor from 16 to 24 inches in thickness, and 4 80 ton guns.

The *Monarch* is a masted, turret, line of battle ship, 330 by 57½ feet, and 31½ feet depth of hold; 8,322 tons displacement. She has 8 and 10 inch armor, and carries 4 25 ton and 2 64 ton guns.

The *Alexandria*, *Temeraire*, *Sultan*, *Invincible*, *Penelope* and *Superb*, (late the *Azamidiyeh*), are all broadside ships of the 1st class, ranging in size from 285 feet by 62 2 12, with 18 2 12 in depth of hold for the *Temeraire* to 332 feet by 59 for the *Superb*. The *Alexandria* has 8 to 12 inches of armor, 2 25 ton and 10 18 ton guns. The *Temeraire* has 8 to 11-in., 2 25 ton and 4 18 ton guns. The *Sultan* has 6 to 9 inches of armor, 8 18 ton guns, 4 12 ton and 12 9 ton guns. The *Invincible* has 6 to 8 inches of armor, 10 12 ton and 4 6½ ton guns, exclusive of small guns. The *Penelope* has the same armament, with 5 to 6 inches of armor. The *Superb* has 12 inches of armor with 16 18 ton guns. The *Invincible*, which was launched in April, 1876, is regarded as the most powerful fighting ship ever built by the British. In describing her at a meeting of the Institution of Naval Architects in London, Mr. Barnaby said:

Imagine a floating castle 110 feet long and 75 feet wide, rising 10 feet out of water, and having above that again two round turrets planted diagonally at its opposite corners. Imagine this castle and its turrets to be heavily plated with armor, and that each turret has two guns of about 80 tons each. Conceive these guns to be capable of firing, all four together, at an enemy ahead, astern, or on either beam, and in pairs toward every point of the compass. Attached to this rectangular armored castle, but completely submerged, every part being six to seven feet under water, there is a hull of ordinary form with a powerful ram bow, with twin screws and a submerged rudder and helm. This compound structure is the fighting part of the ship. Seaworthiness, speed, and shapeliness would be wanting in such a structure if it had no addition to it; there is, therefore, an unarmored structure lying above the submerged ship, and connected with it, both before and after the armored castle, and as this structure rises 20 feet out of water from stem to stern, without depriving the guns of that command of the horizon already described, and as it moreover renders a flying deck unnecessary, it gets over the objections which have been raised against the low freeboard and other features in the *Devastation*, *This Derer* and *Dreadnought*. These structures furnish also most luxurious accommodations for officers and seamen. The step in advance has therefore been from 14 inches of armor to 24 inches; from 35 ton guns to 80 tons; from two guns ahead to four guns ahead, and from a height of 10 feet for working the anchors to 20 feet. And this is done without an increase in cost, and with a reduction of nearly three feet in draught of water. My belief is that in the *Invincible* we have reached the extreme limit in thickness of armor for sea-going vessels.

The projected portion of this ship is confined to the citadel or battery enclosing the vital parts of the vessel. Her guns fire a projectile weighing 1,700 lbs., and are mounted in the turrets without the aid of carriages, the guns being run out by piston rods connected with the hydraulic cylinders. Her total cost approximates three and a quarter million of dollars. She draws 23 5-12 feet forward and 2 feet more aft. Her speed on steam trial was 14 knots. The *Temeraire* has from 26½ to 27 feet draft. The *Sultan*, when launched in 1870, was regarded as the "crack ship" of the British navy, and is regarded as a formidable vessel, though surpassed by later constructions. The *Alexandria* is the largest masted ironclad yet put to sea, and was launched in 1877. "She has almost as perfect an all round fire as is attainable in the broadside armored vessel, and this forms her chief claim to consideration." The fundamental feature which distinguishes the *Temeraire*, completed in 1877, from all other armored ships in the British navy, is that she carries the upper deck armament in two fixed, open-topped turrets, instead of a central battery. The foremost turret has 10 inches of armor, the after 8 inches, with 11 inches over the vital parts midships.

The *Superb*, as originally built for the Turkish government, was a full rigged frigate of the broadside central battery type. She cost originally \$2,331,784, and \$130,718 was expended after she was bought from the Turks in fitting up her heavy guns. The *Invincible* is one of what is known as the *Audacious* class, the result of a competition, in 1867, among the naval architects of Great Britain. Their principal recommendation is their sea-going qualities.

For the information here given we are indebted to the latest edition (just published) of "King's War Ships and Navies."

#### THE HORNET AND THE PENGUIN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

It has afforded me much satisfaction to see Mr. Roosevelt's able history of the "Naval War of 1812." At the same time, permit me to state that the inference to be drawn from the account of the action between the *Hornet* and the *Penguin*, to the effect that my father, Commodore David Conner, U. S. N., then the 1st lieutenant of the *Hornet*, was but slightly wounded, is incorrect. He was most dangerously wounded, a musket ball tearing one hand, while a grape shot, entering the groin, shattered the thigh bone near the hip joint. His life was for a time despaired of. He lay for months on his back; nor could he walk without crutches for a year. His system never recovered from the shock of this wound.

P. S. P. CONNER.  
 Octorara, Rowlandville Post-office, Md.

The first "hundred toner" for the *Italia* was to be shipped at Elswick on the 26th ult., by a vessel specially chartered.

#### WHERE MR. HEWITT GOT HIS FACTS.

The following colloquy occurred during the debate in the House on the Naval Appropriation bill:

Now, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from New York does not profess to be a shipbuilder nor a naval expert, I suppose, any more than I do. He has, I suppose, taken his information from false sources; and as the information cannot rise above the source from which it is derived, he is thus led into these errors. The man from whom he takes his information, as I believe, is a man who was dismissed from the Navy Department before I went into it at the request of Admiral Porter, and as one of the first acts of Gen. Grant's early administration

Mr. Hewitt, of New York—At this point permit me. The only source of information which I have had was the reply of the Navy Department to my resolution. I wish to disabuse the mind of the gentleman from New Jersey of what he now says. I have had no information whatever of any kind from the person of whom he speaks, nor any communication with him directly or indirectly, nor can I even conjecture the name of the person to whom he refers.

Mr. Robeson—How can the gentleman deny that he has had any communication from the gentleman of whom I speak, if he is not able to conjecture his name?

Mr. Hewitt, of New York—I say that I have had no information except through the Navy Department; and that I have not had any communication from anybody who has been dismissed from the Navy. I do not know to whom the gentleman refers.

Mr. Robeson—I recognize, I am sure, a similarity not only of statement but of expression, line for line, point for point, and measure for measure, in some reports and utterances of Chief Engineer Isherwood and in the statement of the gentleman from New York.

Mr. Hewitt, of New York—if the gentleman from New Jersey will name the gentleman to whom he refers—

Mr. Robeson—I refer to Chief Engineer Isherwood, for the last ten years the Democratic expert in these attacks on the Navy Department.

Mr. Hewitt, of New York—I have had no communication, direct or indirect, with Chief Engineer Isherwood in any form, shape, or manner.

Mr. Robeson—I must then give the gentleman the full benefit of his denial; and I say to him that he has at least fallen into this error in comparing the speed of ships without the aid of an expert, namely, that he has taken the speed of the English ships over the measured mile on the Thames upon their trial trips, and has compared that with the daily log of our ships cruising days on the ocean.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NEWPORT (R. L.) JOTTINGS.

NEWPORT, July 14.  
 The work on the wharf at Fort Adams has been completed in a very satisfactory manner under the direction of Gen. G. K. Warren, of the U. S. Engineer Department. The sum of \$10,000 was expended.

The Rhode Island militia went into camp at Oakland Beach on Tuesday.

3d Lieutenant O. D. Kennedy has reported for duty on board of the *Samuel Dexter*.

Gen. Albion P. Howe, U. S. A., has leased the Weaver cottage on Broadway.

The U. S. steamer *Blake* has been in the harbor during the week.

The funeral of the apprentice boy, Abram Jacobs, was solemnized Thursday afternoon at Conanicut Island, where the body was found, and was attended by his shipmates from the *New Hampshire*. Chaplain Clark officiated. Among the officers present were Commander Clark, U. S. N.; Dr. Gatewood, U. S. N., and Ensign Tappan, U. S. N. The parents of the deceased, who reside in New Orleans, were promptly notified, and pending a reply as to what disposition they desired to make with the body, the remains were interred.

Acting Boatswain John Sutton has reported for duty on board of the training ship *Minnesota*.

The naval officers liberally patronize the Newport Casino. So far this season but one officer has appeared at the Casino in uniform, and as the same officer is always present his uniform is very conspicuous among the conventional evening dress.

The retirement of Gen. Howe, U. S. A., who has been here only a short time, was a great surprise to his Newport acquaintances.

Capt. and Mrs. T. O. Selfridge gave a delightful garden party at the Torpedo Station Saturday afternoon. Many of the cottage residents were present. Music for dancing was furnished by the 4th United States Artillery. Rear Admiral Selfridge, U. S. N., and wife (father and mother of Capt. Selfridge), were among the honored guests. It was one of the pleasing events of the season of 1882. Many of the officers from Fort Adams and from the training ships were present, together with the officers of the Torpedo Station and the members of the torpedo class.

The New York revenue cutter *Grant* is cruising in this vicinity.

The torpedo boat *Alarm* is expected here.

A detachment of 20 marines belonging to the *Wachusett*, which the *Jamestown* brought from San Francisco, were taken to the Boston Navy-yard on Monday.

Commodore C. H. Baldwin, U. S. N., gave an elegant dinner party at his summer residence on Bellevue Avenue Wednesday evening. Many of the prominent cottage residents were present.

The 4th Rhode Island regiment, which has a good war record, propose having a grand reunion at this place in August. The veterans of the regiment are scattered all over the State. It is probable that at least four hundred will be at the reunion.

Lieut.-Comdr. Stedman, U. S. N., who is on the retired list, has been appointed inspecting engineer of the Newport Sanitary Protection Society, and at the last meeting of that society read the results of recent inspections of Newport houses. Mr. Stedman has always taken a great interest in the affairs of the society, and he is one of its most valued officers.

The family of the late Capt. McCrea, who died so suddenly on board of his vessel at Yorktown, have arrived at the Ocean House.

Lieut. L. T. Webster, U. S. A., has arrived at the Aquidneck House.

Capt. Gillis, U. S. N., entertained a large number of guests on board of the gunnery ship *Minnesota* Wednesday afternoon, from 4 to 8 o'clock. The ship was prettily decorated with flags and bunting, and there was a collation, dancing, etc.

## THE STATE TROOPS.

## THE STATE CAMP AT PEAKSKILL.

The rain which closed the day on Tuesday, July 4, had continued all night, and when the morning of Wednesday, the 5th, broke, the camp was flooded, the rain still descending in torrents and the sky leaden—altogether a dreary prospect for camp; and the day would have been a gloomy one indeed had not the tents been fitted up in the comfortable manner they were. However, in a wall tent with a fly over it, a good wooden floor underneath and a comfortable cot inside a man can defy the severest storm, and the only people in camp who really suffered from the rain were the sentries, and these were recalled during the severest part of the storm.

It would not be out of place to build sentry boxes, or sheds of some kind, or, if that is impracticable, to stretch a tently on each beat for shelter for the sentries, as it is not exactly the proper thing to call in a guard every time it rains. Drills on this day were out of the question and no duty was done, so that the men had the day to themselves. Camp fires were built at the head of each company street, which gave the whole affair a true warlike aspect. The rain, disagreeable as it may have been and although not embraced in the programme of instruction, still formed an important element of the latter, and without it the experience of the regiment would have been incomplete. Had not the mess arrangements been put in running order before this there might have been some dissatisfaction, but the inner man once satisfied, the gloomy weather was endured cheerfully. The dissatisfaction which had heretofore prevailed with the men's and the man's in which they were served, was due on the one hand to inexperience of the caterer and inefficient waiters, and on the other hand to a want of patience and proper appreciation of the situation on the part of those to be fed. What was wanted was a directing mind, a man who could grasp the situation and put order into the general chaos which was prevailing. The quality and quantity of the food provided were good and ample, but the manner in which it was served was deficient. There were two sentries over the cooking shed, but this did not prevent a number of men from crowding in there and bothering and hampering those who were preparing the food. This was altogether an unwarrantable state of affairs and should not have been tolerated. It is a part of the Army Regulations, and one which is strictly enforced in every well-regulated command, to allow no one in the cookhouse except those on duty there. Had the feeding establishment been even as well arranged, the presence of 60 or 75 hungry, impatient, and unreasonable men in the cookhouse, rushing hither and thither, all waiting to be served at the same time, would have thrown things into confusion. This was about the way in which things were carried on when Adjutant-General Townsend turned over the whole management of the commissariat to Gen. Wylie. He was the right man in the right place, and by prompt, energetic action put the affair in smooth running order in an incredibly short time, and from this moment all expressions of dissatisfaction with the messings ceased. It is no small matter to provide for 600 or 700 men under circumstances like in this case, and too much appreciation for his efficient action and management cannot be shown to Gen. Wylie.

Thursday morning, July 6, broke clear, and with it a prospect of quieting in some of the work which the rain had interrupted. The military appearance and bearing of the men had improved greatly; guard duty was performed more efficiently, and the effects of camp life showed themselves in many respects. The force of example set by Gen. Rodenbough's model, Parker of the 69th, made itself apparent in various ways, and particularly in the increased attention paid by the men to their salutes and courtesies shown to officers. Drill was held in accordance with the following schedule:

Manual of arms and firing; alignments; to break into column of fours from the right or left, to march to the right or left; formation of column of fours into line by two movements; to form double column of fours; to form double column of four front, and to the right or left into line (quick and double time); formation of column of companies into line by two movements; deployment of battalion into close column; to march and change direction into close column; deployment of close column; to change fronts; skirmish drill by battalion.

*Company Drill—Fourth Day.*—Skirmish drill and firing single rank movements; salutes.

For battalion drill the formation was nine commands of 12 files, which marched on the line in double time, but had to repeat the performance three times before it was satisfactory. Battalion drills are not so well executed as company drills, probably owing to want of practice in the former for lack of space in the armory. The firings by file were creditable; the volleys were ragged. The inspection of tents, which had been interrupted by the rain on Wednesday, was resumed by Gen. Rodenbough on this day and proved very satisfactory. The manner in which the men stood at their tents and performed the prescribed salute was military throughout; the tents were fixed up neatly and to the entire satisfaction of the inspector. Games of base ball took place during the day, and the interrupted display of fire-works came off in the evening. The first dress parade since Monday was held at retreat with nine companies of 12 files, and was an entire success. The command showed off to great advantage, and the double time used in marching the companies on the line was very favorably commented upon. The parade was a success.

Friday was another day for work, and the opportunity was utilized to the utmost extent. The men were becoming bronzed with exposure to the weather, and looked more and more like soldiers. The health of the camp was increasing daily. The following programme of drill was carried out with about similar success as on the previous day. Company drills were executed better than battalion drills.

*Battalion Drill.*—Manual of arms and firing; alignments; deployment of column of fours into close column; to form fours from close column; to close column in mass; to take distance; to form line from close column; to form single and double ranks, and movement by battalion in single rank; to change fronts; to form column of fours front into line; to form double column of fours; skirmish drill by battalion.

*Company Drill.*—Skirmish drill; movements in single rank.

Another dress parade, which was as successful as that on the day before, took place at retreat.

Saturday was the last day in camp, and on the completion

of the manoeuvres embraced in the following programme, the regiment made preparations for its departure.

Formation of battalion (double time); manual of arms and firing; to march in line; to oblique in line; to form the column at full distance into line and continue the march; to play the battalion into double column; deployment of double column; to pass obstacle; to change fronts; to form double columns of fours; to form double column front into line, etc.; skirmish drill by battalion.

*Company Drill.*—Skirmish drill; movements in single rank. Tents were stripped of the little ornaments which had added so much to their neat appearance, and blankets and other camp equipment were turned in. Out of the 1,400 blankets only three were found short—a remarkably small loss, which reflects credit upon the management of the camp. The officers, headed by Col. Ward, took their formal leave of General Townsend, who complimented them on the appearance and conduct of the regiment, an organization of which he stated he was proud. He also expressed his satisfaction with the work accomplished in camp, of the success of which he had no doubt. General Wylie also received their thanks for the able management of the commissary department, a compliment which, as stated above, was richly deserved by the recipient. Even the man who was going to be crucified a few days ago, Mr. Windholz, the caterer, received a testimonial signed by every officer of the regiment, for the excellent manner in which the food was served since the change of management. If to all these exchanges of compliment is added the regret of the people of Peekskill over the departure of the regiment, of whose conduct they only have words of the highest praise, it may be assumed with safety that the 23d has acquitted itself well in all directions and sustained its reputation.

In a military respect the short encampment was a success, and its anticipated beneficial results were realized to the full extent in this case. The appearance and bearing of the men at their departure was a decided improvement over that of their arrival. This was plain to every looker on, and the authorities are completely satisfied with the results obtained.

It was known that the 12th, which relieved the 23d, would leave New York about noon, and their arrival found the 23d drawn up in line at the entrance to the camp. The 23d presented arms and the 12th having passed the march to the boat was resumed, the stores put aboard, the regiment embarked, and the steamer was soon floating down the stream. The regiment was paid off during the trip, and arrived in Brooklyn about 7:15 P.M. and proceeded direct to the armory, where Col. Ward, previous to dismissal, addressed the men briefly, complimenting them on their soldierly conduct while absent.

## THE TWELFTH NEW YORK.

The 12th, which had been ordered to assemble at the armory on Saturday, July 8, at 10 A.M., for the purpose of proceeding to the encampment, after a prompt formation, started out, taking its line of march through 35th street to the North River, where the steamer *Long Branch* was moored in anticipation of their arrival. At 12:15 P.M. every man was aboard, the lines were cast off, the steamer floated out into the stream, and the 341 officers and men made themselves comfortable, each in his own fashion, with a view to catching as much as possible of the refreshing river breeze after the sweltering march through the city. The trip was without accident or noticeable event; all that distinguished it was its remarkable swiftness, for at 2:45 P.M. the distance between the city and "Roe hook" was completed—a run of 43 miles in 2½ hours.

Immediately after landing the guard, which had been previously mounted in accordance with orders from the Adjutant General, under command of Lt. Washington Content, started up to camp for the relief of that of the 23d, which was drawn up in front of the guard tents in anticipation of this event. This relieving was a blunder on the part of the 12th, and a bad one at that. The lieutenant, instead of passing his guard in front of the 23d, accomplished the remarkable feat of squeezing his men in rear of the old guard, between the latter and the tents, and, of course the new guard arrived on the right from behind. The field music went right and passed in front, and if the body of the guard had only followed them the mistake would have been averted. As it was it was a very unique proceeding, and this opinion seemed to be shared by the 23d, who were at "present arms," but brought them to a carry as quick as a flash when the 12th disappeared in the rear. This is the first camp experience of Lieut. Content, and probably the first time he had charge of a guard outside of the armory, and his blunder is therefore excusable. He like the rest came here to learn. The new reliefs having been posted, the 23d marched off, and the 12th was master of the camp. It is strange that neither old or new officer of the day made his appearance at the relieving of guards. Afterwards, when the 12th officer of the day was seen to be still clinging to the fossilized idea of the sash, which has been abolished 10 years.

The posting of the sentries, their carriage, their salutes, etc., were crude; they did not in the majority of cases know whom and how to salute; they did not face to the front when saluting; their carriage was slouchy; a large number would carry their pieces in a sort of at ease position, with their hands crossed in front. Some of them would lean against certain frames, and some were saluting non-commissioned officers by bringing the hand to the shoulder. We also noticed that non-commissioned officers of the guard, when approaching each other, would give the sergeant's salute. All this is ridiculous. Enlisted men only salute each other officially in one case, and that is at reporting of the details at guard mount by the 1st sergeants to the sergeant major. However, it would not be reasonable to expect anything different. Guard duty cannot be taught properly in an armory, and to instruct the men is the object of this camp. It is, further, no more than true to state that these men were not much behind the 23d in this respect, on the arrival of the latter.

The regiment, as soon as baggage and men wore ashore followed the guard, passed the 23d drawn up in line, at present arms near the entrance of camp, at carry arms, and marched direct to the parade ground, where the companies were without delay sent to their tents, a matter not difficult to accomplish in view of everything being in readiness, and the letter of each company posted at the head of its street. The men took to the situation at once, arranged their new quarters according to their different tastes, drew their blankets, washed and made their toilets, and before supper time, it may be assumed, every individual was established, and the camp presented no other evidence of a change of command than the difference between the gray of the old and the blue and white leggings of the new occupants.

Col. Gruger's routine of duty is as follows:

|   |
|---|
| Drummer's call, 5:30 A.M.: sick call, 6:15; drummer's call, 6:50; drill call, 7; recall, 8:10; breakfast, 8:30; drummer's call, 8:50; assembly, 9; adjutant's call and guard mounting, 9:10; battalion drill; drummer's call, 9:50; drill call, 10; adjutant's call, 10:10; recall, 12:30; 1st sergeant's call, 12:45; dinner; dinner call, 1:30 P.M.; rifle practice, 2:40; supper call, 5:50; dress parade and retreat at sunset; adjutant's call, 7:00; tattoo, 9:45; taps, 10:00. |
|---|

Strict temperance principles govern, as will be seen from the following order: "The use of all ale, beer, wines, or spirituous liquors is absolutely forbidden in camp, excepting on the prescription of the medical officer of the post or regiment."

The rifle range was not finished, as all the carpenters were employed at the new mess shed, which was nearly ready and far enough progressed to offer the men a comfortable place for their meals. Supper was at 6 P.M., and the manner in which the men were marched to and from the mess hall and their behavior while there were commendable. While the men were at their meal we went there and made a critical examination of the food and the manner in which they were waited upon. The arrangements were excellent. The affair presented an appearance which reminded us strongly of Coney Island. 350 men sat down at 6 P.M., and at 8:30 every one had been served, and to his satisfaction, too. Could there be a more admirable plan? As one of the captains of the 12th who has seen service remarked to us, "Any man who grumbles at this arrangement ought to be stoned out of camp." No soldiers have ever fared like this since the world stood. The following bill of fare of the first three meals of the 12th after their arrival is well calculated to make the mouths of those water who were glad at any time to get a mouthful of mouldy hard tack soaked in pork grease during the late unpleasantries:

## BILL OF FARE.

Hotel de Wylie, State Camp of Instruction, Peekskill, N.Y., Saturday, July 8, 1882.

Supper—Corned beef, cabbage, and potatoes; roast beef, coffee, fresh milk, butter (kept on ice), pie, bread, and rolls.

Sunday, July 9, 1882.—Breakfast—Egg omelette, ham, and bacon; coffee, fresh milk, fresh bread and butter.

Dinner—Roast beef and potatoes, corned beef, cabbage, coffee, fresh milk, and pie.

These meals were served in first class style, with clean, handsome furniture and by attentive waiters.

At retreat there was a parade in chasseur uniform, white cross belts, and white leggings. The practicability of the latter was questioned by some; some of the men also objected to them on account of the trouble involved to keep them clean. At any rate, they are not the thing with the ordinary style of trousers, as worn on this occasion. The formation of the parade was fair. A man of the regiment with blouse wide open and handkerchief tied around his neck, with the knot behind and ends flying, made himself conspicuous by posting himself between the band and the battalion in line with the front rank and remained there till after the sounding off, when he posted himself under a neighboring tree, meeting on his way the Adjutant-General and several other officers without noticing them. Wylie referring to this, we are reminded of a corporal who passed Col. Gruger earlier in the afternoon at support arms without saluting, and without being corrected. The men at parade stood fairly steady, only few hands moved, and somebody near the left took off his helmet. If the drum major would keep his band better in hand on parade there would be a great improvement in the appearance of the battalion. All during the manual and the publication of the orders, and in fact whenever they were not playing, the band acted as they pleased, and did not even make an attempt to appear steady. The manual was not good. The battalion was not working together. The carry, order, and parade rest as executed by each company were positively bad. The evening gun was not fired promptly at the last note of retreat. The flags did not come down simultaneously. When the adjutant finished orders signed by himself he should not conclude by affixing his own name and rank. "By order of Col. Gruger" in this case was sufficient and proper, and the addition of "W. H. Murphy, adjutant," superfluous and not in good taste. It is customary to march companies home from parade in Echelon, the right company starting off first and each breaking into fours after marching about company distance to the front. Tactics do not specify this, but it enhances the beauty of the ceremony.

Tattoo and taps were sounded at the proper time, and we were pleased to notice that the men kept reasonably quiet during the night. In this respect there was an improvement on the first night spent in camp by the 23d.

The sentries during the night were vigilant, but had not the slightest idea of how to perform their duty. The universal challenge was "halt there," after which they would charge bayonet and come towards the person challenged. However, it gave us pleasure to notice that they kept the principal point, not to allow anybody to pass, well in mind, and the forms of challenging properly will no doubt be learned in time. Meanwhile G.O. No. 12, Tactics, Regulations, etc., bearing on guard duty should be diligently studied by all concerned, and particularly by the officers and non-commissioned officers, who knew as little, if not less, than the men.

Sunday morning promised a sultry day, but most of the men were up long before reveille. Breakfast having been partaken of, the first performance was guard mounting. The details marched on in fair style, considering the circumstances. The sergeant major verified his details, arranged and dressed his guard properly, but he moved about like a dead man. He should be passing around that guard like a shot. For promptness and nimbleness in moving about he should take the adjutant for an example, and the latter should try to impart some of his steam to his subordinate. An adjutant at guard mounting when he designates the position of officers and non-commissioned officers in the guard, passes around them and pointing with his sword at each individual assigns them to places in the guard in compliance with par. 318, page 364, Tactics; he does not tell them anything about the relief for which they may be designated; this is the business of the commander of the guard, who regulates the matter after the arrival of the guard at the guard house. The men in counting fours turned their heads to the left, a somewhat surprising matter in the 12th which prides itself on strict adherence to the letter of the book.

On arrival at the guard tent the new passed the old guard at right shoulder arms. The officers of the day omitted to present themselves in front of their guards, they passed in to the guard tent from the side and of course lost the present arms to which they were entitled. Number one did not announce their approach. It took rather long before the reliefs were ready to be posted, and when they marched out in forage caps the new corporal wore his helmet.

The morning report showed an aggregate of 21 officers and 321 men for duty.

After guard mounting Col. Gruger inspected the tents of the men, and at 10 A.M. divine service was held at the mess hall by the chaplain of the regiment, the Rev. Mr. Friesby. It was well attended.

The company streets were clean, but the rest of the camp was not in that state of police which should characterize a military camp. There was too much rubbish, pieces of paper, etc., scattered over the parade ground and in rear of the tents, and particularly the ground on the south side of the camp in rear of the band tents presented an untidy appearance. Empty blacking boxes, bottles, paper, straw, etc.

were lying around in their vicinity. The old officer of the day is the one who was responsible for this state of affairs. It was his duty to superintend the policing of the camp. The inside of the unoccupied tents in the company streets were not properly arranged. They were in the same state as when abandoned by the regiments which had departed on the previous day. They should have been swept out and the cots, etc., inside neatly arranged.

The finishing touch was put on the mess shed by covering the roof with tar paper, and the men can now take their meals with comfort in all kinds of weather.

Dress parade at retreat wound up the day. There was some want of uniformity in conducting the roll calls during the day, many companies falling in before assembly and one (G) under arms.

The men seemed to be perfectly satisfied with the condition of affairs as the following letter addressed by one of them to the JOURNAL shows :

STATE CAMP, PECKSKILL, N. Y., July 9, 1882.  
We arrived up here about 3:30 P. M. after a very pleasant sail. It is a most beautiful place—in fact I don't think a better one could be found. It is suitable in every respect. It was rather tough marching yesterday equipped as we were with the miserable white cross-belts over our padded chasseur jacket, besides a heavy knapsack full of things, with overcoat on top, and a water can-touze and haversack over our shoulders. Quite a number of men gave out. I feel so far very good. In the matter of eatables so far, it is fine; I cannot praise them enough; they give universal satisfaction, and the messiest chronic has no cause to grumble. If the 23d regiment were fed as well as we they ought to be ashamed. Here is an exact account of what I ate for my supper: one bowl of barley soup, in which I threw a little bread; plate of very fine roast beef, with beautiful potatoes, more bread; two cups of coffee, with some more bread and butter, one glass of ice water, one glass and a half of milk, and a piece of peach pie; so I made a very good meal. You can eat and drink just as much as you want. There was also, besides the above, corned beef and cabbage; but I do not care for them, so I let them alone. The waiters were the best and quickest I ever came across. The food is the very best, and the men eat and drink all they desire; there is no limit to allowance. There is a nice place to bathe right near the camp. Spring water is abundant. The camp is laid out in streets, at the end of each there is a hydrant and tub. The band sounds very pleasant and so do the drums; you cannot imagine how pleasing the sound is. This morning we had a pint cup of bread and coffee given us about 6:30 A. M., so that our stomachs will be a little satisfied till breakfast time comes.

Early on Monday morning company drill (skirmish and manual) under the superintendence of the field officers. Drills were well conducted, but there was still occasional unsteadiness on the part of the men and talking in the ranks.

No improvement yet in the police of the grounds.

At guard mounting the officers and non-com. officers came too far to the front for assignment of their position, and the officer of the guard again returned his sword before commanding "inspection of arms." The bringing of the supernumeraries to attention simultaneously with the officers of the day was defective, and several non-commissioned officers and men were unsteady under arms.

Battalion drill took place at 10:30 A. M. The movements executed were general formation, march in column of fours with repeated changes of direction, with a view of showing where breaks occur and teaching the fours to march square up to the wheeling point, marches in company front and reformation of column of fours, to and on right and left close column of divisions and formation of column of fours by the right and left, platoons on first, second and fourth division and deployments on internal division, manual. Movements were ragged, and the knowledge of their duty on the part of the guides below the average.

In the afternoon Target practice by Cos. B and H, Capt. Burns acting as inspector of rifle practice in the place of Capt. Decker, who was absent.

By hard work and perseverance Col. Story had succeeded in completing the rifle range, and at 1:45 P. M. on Monday, July 10, he formally opened it by scoring the following points without sighting shots or any other preliminary practice:

100 yards, 3; 200 yards, 4; 300 yards, a ricochet; 500 yards, 5.

Lieut. Bonnet also fired a shot at each range with the following result:

100 yards, 4; 200 yards, 3; 300 yards, 0; 500 yards, 4.

The range is an excellent one, well sheltered from wind by the surrounding hills, the green foliage covering them furnishing an excellent relief for the eye, and the Ballard system of targets working to perfection. Two targets of 3d and 2d class each were in operation on the day of the opening, and one was added each succeeding day, so that on Friday the range had six targets in working order. The duplex arrangement has not yet been completed, one target of the 2d and one of the 3d class being attached to each frame, yet a speed of firing and marking 100 shots per hour at the 3d class and 75 at the 2d class target was obtained. Colonel Story has good reasons for the statement that with a sharp captain he will be able to fire 125 shots per hour at standing ranges. The targets as now arranged offer complete safety to marksmen from reflecting bullets, which all pass through the thin material of which the targets are made. The latter are regarded by the whole camp as a complete success. This rifle range is a very important feature of the camp and ought to be made permanent, for it is hardly to be expected that regiments which take their turn at camp duty will be able to find time to turn out for rifle practice at Creedmoor during the same season.

Dress parade took place at retreat. The battalion was quite steady and the manual was an improvement on that of the previous day. At the command for dismissal of the parade, several men came to attention and made preparation to start off. Some of the file closers followed the battalion through the whole manual, some remained at the carry, and some executed the charge bayonets.

The usual company drill took place on Tuesday morning. Guard mount, which was next, showed great improvement. Yet the officers and non-commissioned officers marched still too far to the front at the command to the front and centre. Men stood steady, with the exception of some supernumeraries and some men in the rear rank. Sentry's duty was still very irregular; salutes in most cases still improper; men persist in facing in the wrong direction; in calling out their numbers they would add the word "post," nor had the defective manner of carrying the muskets on post been corrected to any extent.

Company K turned out for rifle practice after guard mounting. Battalion drill at four P. M.; same movements as on Monday, with addition of changes of front forward and to the rear, changes of direction, etc. Officers seemed to be fairly posted, and men acting well. After execution of these movements the regiment was marched for battalion skirmish drill by bugle calls, to the lower part of the camp, which is admirably adapted for the purpose, from which the men returned tired and hungry. After supper a creditably executed parade.

In the afternoon some mysterious movements on the part of some of the employees of the camp towards the woods were noticed, a raid in the direction was made and three "moonshiners" who had the regular appearance of the genuine Georgia breed were captured, brought into camp and handed over to the authorities at Peckskill, where they were liberated on payment of a fine of \$20. In this connection it would be

well to state that the idea of a temperance camp is an excellent thing in theory, but a very difficult one to carry out. To prevent 400 healthy young men, with plenty of means, from obtaining liquor or beer, is a problem which has never been successfully carried out yet, and it would be a much safer and better plan to allow the establishment in camp of a respectable canteen, where decent drinks can be obtained, than to expose the men to the effects of the vile stuff which is generally sold in a surreptitious manner in the vicinity of camps and garrisons by wretches of the same stamp as the captured prisoners.

The police of camp on this day was an improvement, and the conduct and bearing of the men became more military and regular.

No company drill on Wednesday, July 12, the day of muster and inspection. Battalion drill was held at 6 A. M., comprising the movements of the two previous days, with the addition of double column of fours and formation of line to front, right and left, and repeated changes of front, faced to the rear, with improvement in officers, guides and men; manual during march and carry on halting very creditable.

The action of the adjutant at guard-mounting, of ordering back the details to the company street, was very proper, for a more bungling performance than that of most of the first sergeants on this occasion can hardly be imagined. This was their fourth repetition of ceremony, and there was no excuse for any blundering in the matter. Now it is clear to anybody what the drum-major meant by shifting his band to the left right in the midst of playing the march for the formation of the guard. The carriage of the band and the manner in which it was handled by the drum-major showed no improvement. The second formation was better, and if the slow and lifeless movements of the sergeant-major are left out of consideration, it must be said that the guard was formed in a very creditable manner this time. The next blunder was committed by the first sergeants and supernumeraries, who failed to come to attention with the guard, and remained at parade rest till the guard had wheeled for review, when it occurred to somebody to call out "attention." In the beginning of the march guard and band had different step, on account of the failure of the latter to step off at proper time. Drum-major in fault. The adjutant assigned officers and non-commissioned officers properly. The march to the guard-house and past the old guard would have been well done if the officer in command had not kept his men at carry arms over the largest part of the distance traveled. Number 1 did not announce the approach of the new guard, and when the officers of the day made their appearance he called out: "Corporal of the guard, officer of the day." Instead of walking in front of the guard tent, he was standing under a tree about 75 yards to the left of the same; and when a man was walking towards the guard-house, the sentry walked about 50 yards away from his beat to stop him. All this in full view of both guards drawn up in front of the guard-house, with officers and non-commissioned officers, and without check or correction from the latter. The officer of the guard gave the command to open ranks, in order to unsling knapsacks before striking arms.

Companies B, H and K finished their target practice after guard-mount and returned barely in time for muster and inspection, which had been announced for 5 P. M., at which time adjutant's call was duly sounded and the command promptly formed.

If the beneficial results of even this short period (4 days) of camp life had not already been apparent before, the manner in which this ceremony was carried out from beginning to end would have dispelled all doubts on that point. Formation, general steadiness, military appearance, the march in review, and the promptness with which the muster and inspection of each company was conducted, were all evidence that an entirely new military spirit was pervading all the participants in the performance, which, with the exception of a few shortcomings on minor points, was a success in every respect, and while comparing the conduct and bearing of the regiment on this occasion with that of last Saturday, the thought naturally occurred of what an excellent regiment could be made of this material if the requisite time were available. As it is, the constant military control under which these men have been kept and the uninterrupted attention they are required to pay to military duties have worked wonders. The manner in which men off duty render official courtesies is very commendable, and the admirable spirit with which the men submit to the really hard work required of them by the daily routine of duties, their quiet and orderly conduct in camp, especially during the night; and their sobriety cannot be too highly spoken of—not a single case of intoxication has occurred.

Where the command is backward is on the point of guard duty. With due allowance for the fact that many of these men have donned the uniform for the first time last Saturday, and that probably a large number of them have only had the opportunity of mounting guard once or twice, there are some points on which they should be better instructed. Of course we do not expect a man to learn all the routine of challenging at night—receiving the grand rounds, etc.—in such a short time. In fact, we know from personal experience in the Army that a full knowledge of these can only be acquired after numerous repetition, and it generally takes a man months and months to become thoroughly posted on these. It would therefore be unreasonable to expect these men to become perfectly familiar with these in four or five days. But there are other points, such as facing outward, in saluting, the proper way of calling for the corporal, using the right words in challenging at night, etc., which should by this time have been regulated, and for the want of instruction in this respect the officers and non-commissioned officers of the guard may, with propriety, be held responsible.

A dress parade took place on Wednesday evening after muster, but, being called away on business, we did not witness it. At about 11 P. M. the excessive sweltering heat was tempered by a refreshing shower which continued during the greater part of the night, and Thursday morning, though bright and clear, found the parade covered with numerous pools of water, a fact which, however, did not deter the companies from turning out for their usual morning drill.

Companies B, H and K finished their rifle practice on Wednesday, with the following result:

Volley—B, 75 shots, 47 bull's-eyes, 22 centres, 5 outliers. H, 100 shots, 36 bull's-eyes, 29 centres, 13 outliers. K, 100 shots, 35 bull's-eyes, 28 centres, 11 outliers.

File—B, 75 shots, 47 bull's-eyes, 20 centres, 8 outliers.

H, 100 shots, 40 bull's-eyes, 26 centres, 9 outliers.

K, 100 shots, 24 bull's-eyes, 22 centres, 17 outliers.

Qualifying scores at 200 and 500 yards:

Co. B—Capt. Burns 32, Sergt. Paulding 37, Sergt. Van Housen 39; Corps. Saunders 26, Bleekman 30, Burke 25; Privates Brewer 30, Immer 32, Plant 33, Leach 25, Wood 28, Kingsland 39, Erfurt 27, Vincent 25, Rafferty 29.

Co. H—Capt. Reddy 35, Q. M. Sergt. Richards 26, Corps. Loew 25, Blake 31; Privates Fenn 28, Blockley 25.

Co. K—Private Hiscox 26, Corp. Usbeck 28.

The regiment, which has only eight companies, made the following highly creditable showing at muster:

#### Organization.

|                             | Present.   | Absent.    | Total.     |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| F. S. and Band.....         | 55         | 4          | 59         |
| A.....                      | 49         | 12         | 62         |
| B.....                      | 45         | 9          | 54         |
| E.....                      | 33         | 16         | 49         |
| F.....                      | 36         | 21         | 57         |
| G.....                      | 32         | 11         | 43         |
| H.....                      | 46         | 6          | 52         |
| I.....                      | 35         | 19         | 54         |
| K.....                      | 51         | 17         | 68         |
| <b>Total.....</b>           | <b>382</b> | <b>114</b> | <b>476</b> |
| <b>Aggregate, 1881.....</b> | <b>375</b> | <b>110</b> | <b>485</b> |

An attempt will be made to have all the companies finish their rifle practice while on duty at the camp, although it will require more than usual efforts to effect this. As it is there is an incessant round of duty kept up from reveille till retreat, and if there are any men who went out with the expectation of having a picnic they must surely be disappointed. It is a surprising fact, however, and one which reflects great credit upon the regiment, that the men submit to the hardest duty with cheerfulness, and that an eager spirit to learn manifests itself on all occasions. They evidently try to make the best of the situation, and the hard work has not yet diminished their high spirits and appetites, the latter especially being reported as something prodigious. Burlesque parades, serenades, processions with Chinese lanterns, music band, life, and drum, fill the interval between retreat and tattoo, while an immense opportunity to the humorously inclined visitor is always provided by a large number of the sentries in their attempts to put their newly-acquired lessons into operation, especially after nightfall. Thus the days pass, each twenty-four hours' lesson contributing its share towards the conversion of these amateurs into real soldiers, and it is a matter of regret that their education, as soon as it is got fairly under way has to be interrupted in order to make way for a new organization. The period of camp life is not sufficient to completely accomplish its object.

A matter of still deeper regret is a little unpleasantness, which arose from an evident misunderstanding, between Gen. Wylie and Rodenbough. The affair has been elaborately ventilated and commented upon by the daily papers, and what was simply a little friction, due to the crude manner in which some arrangements of the camp were necessarily and naturally conducted in the beginning, has been magnified into a first-class row. Looked at from a military standpoint and stripped of the sensational attributes with which the case has been endowed by the daily press, it is an insignificant disagreement, brought about by a defective system (or no system) in the distribution of certain orders and the blunderings of some inexperienced subordinates. Gen. Wylie's qualities as a gentleman are too well known to warrant the assumption that he would wilfully give directions or make arrangements to annoy his brother officer; and, on the other hand, Gen. Rodenbough, although he has his own views on certain affairs connected with this camp, and probably a way of his own in carrying them out, is too experienced a soldier to become wilfully guilty of the breaches of military propriety and etiquette with which he has been charged. From statements heard by us from both gentlemen there is no doubt that there is a mistake for which neither of them is responsible, at the bottom of the matter, which is insignificant if looked at in the right manner. The whole affair is, as an officer of high rank remarked to us when we were leaving camp, a tempest in a teapot.

#### THE SEVENTH'S THANKS TO BUFFALO.

The following letter has been received by Gen. Rogers from Col. Emmons S. Clark, of the 7th regiment:

HEADQUARTERS 7TH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.,  
New York, July 10, 1882.

*Maj.-Gen. William F. Rogers, Commanding 4th Division, N. G. S. N. Y.:*

**GENERAL:** For the military courtesies extended to this regiment during its recent delightful visit to Buffalo, and for the many agreeable attentions received from the officers of the 4th Division and 8th Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., I desire to express the thanks of its officers and members. You cannot realize how highly your kindness and hospitality are appreciated by all who were so fortunate as to be in the ranks of this regiment at Buffalo on the 4th inst., nor can you ever fully know how greatly indebted we all are to you and your staff officers and to Brig.-Gen. Graves and his staff for the pleasant hours of our brief sojourn in your beautiful city. Please express to all our sincere and hearty acknowledgments, and believe me, with great respect and regards, very truly yours, etc.,

EMMONS CLARK,  
Colonel Commanding 7th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

(Special Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### MILITARY ENCAMPMENT AT INDIANAPOLIS.

The Inter-State Encampment and competitive drills opened, as advertised, on July 1, and continued throughout six days, ending July 6, with a grand street parade, and the award of prizes to the successful companies. From first to last the encampment was a success. The idea of holding it is entirely due to General Jas. R. Carnahan, who wishing to improve the militia of the State, conceived the idea of bringing them together in such a way as to impress the people with the importance of maintaining and supporting them as a well organized and well drilled body. To do this in a State where the military feeling was at the minimum point, and where not even the smallest appropriation had been made for the militia, and then to make such a success was no small triumph. Tents were procured through act of Congress, and arrangements were made with the Raper Commandery of Knights Templars to furnish all subsistence, all funds, etc., and the knights to receive in return all the gate money. The camp was held in the fair ground and race course just outside of the city, and connected with the city by several street car lines. The lines of the camp were laid out under the direction of Major J. A. Smith, U. S. Corps of Engineers (Col. and Chief Engineer on the Governor's Staff), and considering the limited space for so great a number of tents (500 Hospital), it could not have been done in a more scientific or better way.

On Thursday, June 29, companies began to arrive, and by Sunday morning, July 2, there were over 3,000 men in camp. Of course the competitive drills were to the visiting companies the principal feature of the camp, but with the military men the excellent management of the various departments attracts the most attention.

General Carnahan is certainly deserving of great credit for the admirable manner in which he not only conducted the preliminary details necessary prior to the opening of the camp, but to the excellent control of and smooth working of each and every

one of the routine camp duties. Every part of the programme from first to last was carried out promptly and at the exact hour ordered, without a hitch of any kind down to the moment set for the final parade at the breaking up of camp.

To Maj. Brasham, Q. M., and Ms. Adams, G. S., great credit is due for the management of their respective departments. To provide the transportation, the quarters, the fuel and the subsistence for 3,000 troops is no easy thing, yet these gentlemen were always ready with anything wanted, at the proper time. It was remarked by all in camp with whom they came in contact, that notwithstanding the thousand wants and demands upon them they were always ready day or night with a cheerful answer to each and every one. The management of the departments under the circumstances was simply perfect.

You have already published the orders explaining what was required and expected by the various companies.

On arriving the companies were organized in battalions and regiments. Parades, guard mounting, etc., were new to them; but after the second day they all went through the ceremonies as though they had been in camp a year. Lieut. Bartlett, of the Louisiana Rifles, was made adjutant of the 3d regiment, which was composed of the visiting companies. He was highly commended by all for the efficient manner in which he performed his duties. The same is also said of Lieut. McKeen, of the Indianapolis Light Infantry, adjutant of the 2d regiment of Indiana Legion.

#### THE COMPETITIVE DRILLS.

On Saturday, July 1, the artillery "free-for-all" competition took place. The following batteries had entered for the contest: Battery D, Chicago; Battery A, I. N. G.; Danville, Ill.; Battery A, St. Louis; Battery B, St. Louis; Battery A, Louisville; Byrnes' Artillery, Nashville; Battery B, Louisiana Field Artillery; Battery C, New Orleans; Porter Light Artillery, Michigan City; Asbury Battery, Green castle, Ind.; McCallister Battery, Butler, Ind.

The following is the programme of the artillery drill:

1. Manual of the Piece.—The piece being limbered up, and the gun detachment in front of the piece. 1. To take equipments.
2. To change post of gun detachment from front to rear—3. To post the caissons—4. To form gun detachment from rear to front—6. To post the caissons—7. To move piece by hand to the front and half—8. To move piece by hand to the rear and half—9. To unlimber, to the front—10. To load and fire three times (with and without the numbers)—11. To unlimber, to the front—12. To unlimber, to the right, and load, and fire—13. To unlimber to the rear—14. To unlimber, to the rear, load and fire—15. To unlimber, to the left—16. To unlimber, to the left, load and fire—17. To unlimber, to the right—18. To unlimber, to the rear, load and fire seven times, changing post of caissons each time, and last time, to execute movement of "primers failing to explode"—19. Execute movement of "By hand to the front," and "By hand to the rear." Limber up to the rear.
- II. Service of Piece with Diminished Numbers.—To unlimber to the rear, to load and fire with gunner and 5 men, with 4 men, with 3 men, with 2 men, with 1 man. To limber up to the rear. Just before the above movement, the captain will designate the numbers to serve in such movement; the extra numbers will form to one side. In limbering up to the close of movements, the extra numbers will take their places.
- III. Mechanic's Maneuvers.—1. To diamond piece—2. To mount piece—3. To dismount piece and carriage—4. To mount piece and carriage—5. Change left wheel with left limber wheel—6. Change right wheel with right limber wheel—7. Dismount the piece—8. Carry piece—9. Mount piece—10. To dismount pieces and carriage—11. Mount pieces and carriage; load and fire Union with blank cartridge.

Rules.—No gun detachment shall consist of less than one officer, one gunner and seven men—2. Movements executed twice, except such as are specially ordered in the programme, will be marked against.

The captains drew lots for position. Promptly at 1:30 p. m. Battery D, I. N. G., Chicago, Lieut. Stephen Athey commanding, appeared on the ground. They used their own piece, a 12-pound Napoleon.

The great fault of this battery was their slowness. It took 4 minutes to complete their programme. The commander's voice was somewhat indistinct. No noticeable errors were made, and had they combined rapidity of movements with accuracy of detail, they would have stood an excellent show for the prize.

Battery D was followed by Battery A, I. N. G., Danville, Ill., Capt. Winter commanding. This detachment came on the ground with all the eclat of a body of veterans. Their number 11 men, dressed in a handsome uniform. The voice of the captain could hardly be heard. The gun used was an old 10 pound Parrot. There was a noticeable delay on the part of No. 4 in pulling the lanyard each time at the command "fire." The captain also placed himself directly in front of the gun at the command fire. The men became nervous, and towards the close of the programme made a number of errors. They executed the programme in 34 minutes.

St. Louis Battery A, Lieut. Skipwith, next appeared. Their performance was executed with exactness and skill, but the same fault held with their detachment as with the Chicago men—slowness of movement. In battle, if No. 1 fails, No. 2 does not walk slowly and take his place, but jumps in as quickly as possible. So in a competitive drill, in which troops are supposed to show their proficiency, the proficiency is the standard of what they can best do in battle, and rapidity of movements is one of the most essential requisites. It required Battery A 45 minutes to execute the programme.

It was followed by the Cadet Battery, of Asbury University, Green castle, Md. Early in March, Lieut. Hamilton, detailed by the War Department as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Asbury University, picked out a company of 33 men, and a gun squad of 10 men, and entered them for the free-for-all contest. They brought their own gun, a 3-inch rifle, with them. For three months they had been drilling under the careful supervision of their commandant, Lieut. Hamilton. One of the senior cadets, Frank M. Joyce, had been selected as their captain, and was so appointed. The best comment on their drill is the fact that the judges awarded them the 1st prize. Of their drill the Indianapolis Times says: "Their movement were throughout characterized by the correctness and rapidity, and the way in which every step in the drill was taken. Had it not been for their youthful appearance they would have been recorded as veterans in the service. There has been high anticipations as to this battery, which it was understood had been thoroughly and carefully trained, but it is safe to say that their drill yesterday surpassed all expectations."

At 4:30 p. m. the champion battery (Byrnes's, of Nashville) came on the ground. They were next to the Asbury, the quickest in their movements, but showed considerable nervousness. The captain committed a grave mistake in leaving entirely out two movements of the programme. Byrnes' Artillery was followed by Battery B, New Orleans, Lieut. Thomson. They went through the programme well, but executed one or two movements not on it. They used, as did the Byrnes and St. Louis detachments, the 3-inch rifle gun. Battery C, New Orleans, Fosters, came next. They were in turn followed by Battery A, Louisville. The drill of these batteries was much the same as Battery B, of New Orleans, except that Louisville made an exceptionally good dismounting and mounting of gun and carriage. The drill throughout was without omission.

The other batteries above-mentioned withdrew from the competition.

In the State contest, the Asbury Battery, not belonging to the State Legion, was ruled out.

The following is the result of the Artillery drill. The judges were Lieuts. Carbaugh, Fitch and Newcomb, just graduated from West Point. They were recommended by General Howard and the Secretary of War:

|                                 |      |
|---------------------------------|------|
| Maximum                         | 100. |
| Asbury Cadet Battery, 1st Prize | 94.1 |
| Battery A, Louisville, 2d Prize | 93.8 |
| Battery B, New Orleans          | 93.8 |
| " A. St. Louis                  | 90.9 |
| Byrnes' Artillery, Nashville    | 87.6 |
| Battery C, New Orleans          | 86.9 |
| " A. Danville, Ill.             | 86.6 |
| " D. Chicago                    | 83.6 |

Special prize, Indiana Legion, only three entries—Terre Haute Battery, Porter Light Artillery, McAllister Battery—was won by Porter Light Artillery, of Michigan City; score 59.

First prize, Artillery, free for all..... \$300  
Second prize, " " " ....." 125  
Special Indiana Legion Prize..... 75  
An account of the other contest I reserve for another week.  
The score stood as follows:

| FREE FOR ALL                           |       |
|--|-------|
| Chickasaws, first prize, \$1,500       | 90.1  |
| Crescent Rifles, second prize, \$1,000 | 89.84 |
| Asbury Cadets                          | 88.6  |
| Quapaw Guards                          | 87.9  |
| McKeen Cadets                          | 85.8  |
| Porter Rifles                          | 84.7  |
| Indianapolis Light Infantry            | 82.3  |
| Louisiana Rifles                       | 80.9  |
| Company K, St. Louis                   | 80.01 |

#### INDIANA LEGION.

|                                      |      |
|--------------------------------------|------|
| McKeen Cadets, first prize.....      | 2.75 |
| Evansville Rifles, second prize..... | 2.65 |
| Logan Grays                          | 2.36 |
| South Bend Light Guards              | 2.17 |

TWENTY-SECOND NEW YORK—Col. Josiah Porter.—G. O. No. 15, directs the regiment to proceed on Saturday, July 29th, at 9 a. m., to the Camp of Instruction, Peekskill, remaining there till August 4th. Assembly in fatigue uniform, helmets, knapsacks, overcoats rolled, haversacks, canteen, field and staff officers mounted, officers with overcoats slung.

Allowance to each officer, one valise or small trunk; to each company, to the band and drum corps and to headquarters, one chest; and to each member of the band one valise. Captains may, in their discretion, allow one small parcel to be carried in the company chest for each member of their company.

Officers must send to the camp in their valises, or trunks, and enlisted men must carry in their knapsacks uniform white coat, fatigue cap, extra shoes, regulation collar and white gloves, underclothing, soap, towels and brushes, and cleaning material.

Civilian dress will not be worn in and about camp; and servants will not be allowed to wear the regimental uniform or any part of it.

The use of ale, beer, wine or spirituous liquors is absolutely forbidden in camp, except on the prescription of the medical officers of the regiment or post.

Inspection and muster on Wednesday, August 2d, at 3:30 o'clock P. M.

The colonel requires the officers and members of the regiment to prepare themselves to perform, readily and well, all the prescribed duties pertaining to their grade and office while in camp.

CONNECTICUT.—G. O. No. 12, of July 10 revokes par. 5 of G. O. 5, current series, and directs the Brig.-General commanding National Guard to assemble the four regiments of infantry at the State camp ground, Niantic, Monday, September 4th, at 10 o'clock A. M., for six days' camp duty. The battery of artillery will be ordered to report at the camp ground Saturday, September 2d, for seven days' camp duty.

The 5th Battalion will parade for one day between the 10th day of August and the 20th day of September at such place and on such date as the Major commanding shall order, subject to approval by the Commander-in-Chief.

Requisitions for transportation should be made at as early a date as may be practicable.

The Quartermaster-General will place the State camp ground in proper condition, and erect storage buildings to suit the needs of the service. Camp will be laid out under the direction of the Brig.-General, and the tents pitched as far as may be practicable.

The Commander-in-Chief will review the troops Friday, September 8th, and a staff officer will be present during the encampment.

RHODE ISLAND.—We publish the following extracts from the official reports of Adjutant and Inspector General Dyer, of his inspections for 1882: Clothing and equipments were generally well cared for. Pompons in many instances were badly soiled by handling. If a uniform style of collar, and that a standing one, meeting in front, could be worn by officers and men, and the coat collar hooked, and coat buttoned up, a very decided improvement in the soldierly appearance of the troops would be apparent. It is of vital importance that the instruction of the militia in regard to "loading and firing" be begun as speedily as possible. There are but few companies in the State in which any considerable knowledge of this most important portion of the tactics is exhibited at all. Every man should at once be instructed so to handle his piece, that if placed in the rear rank, he would not work terror and destruction to the man in front of him. During the Company Drill at the Inspection, a very large percentage of men in the rear rank were seen to load their pieces with the muzzles resting against or close to the front rank man's legs, and when the pieces were discharged, instead of inclining the body towards the front rank men and stepping up, the rear rank men stepped backward, bringing the muzzles of their pieces but a very little way in advance of the front rank men's faces. It is safe to say that unless these grave faults are corrected, the demoralization of the line, in case of emergency, would be very great. It has seemed necessary to dwell at length upon this matter because with such a fine body of men comprising the rank and file of the militia, and officered by men who have more than once received their "baptism of fire," there is no reason why Rhode Island should not stand in the foremost place of the citizen soldiery of the nation.

SEVENTY-FIRST NEW YORK—Col. Richard Vose.—Col. Vose, in G. O. No. 10, of July 10, 1882, directs the regiment to proceed to Creedmoor for rifle practice on Friday July 21st, in fatigue uniform, black belts, knapsacks with overcoats rolled and one day's rations. Assembly at 6:15 A. M. Company commanders will send complete rosters of their commands to the colonel before July 17. Practice will be conducted under rules of G. O. 11, of 1881, and members of the regiments cannot qualify on scores made in matches. Those who do not parade on this occasion and wish to qualify, must pay their own transportation.

Companies that fail to parade at least 50 per cent. of their men at this practice will be punished in General Orders, 1st Division, as delinquents. Company commanders must therefore see to their record.

Lieut. D. Teets will report in person to the colonel for orders, and Capt. O. C. Hoffman, Regimental Inspector of Rifle practice, will take charge of the practice.

CONNECTICUT.—G. O. No. 10, A. G. O., July 1, 1882, reports changes in the commissioned officers during June, 1882: Resigned and discharged—1st regiment, 1st Lieut. F. M. Hemmenway, Co. E, June 12, 1882; 2d regiment, Capt. W. J. Leavenworth, Co. K, June 16, 1882; 4th regiment, Capt. G. C. Comes, Co. G, June 17, 1882, 1st Lieut. G. A. Vibert, Co. G, June 17, 1882. Promoted and appointed—2d regiment, 1st Lieut. F. B. White to be captain Co. A, June 2, 1882; 2d Lieut. J. B. Doherty to be 1st lieutenant Co. A, June 2, 1882; 1st Sergeant C. E. Hall to be 2d lieutenant Co.

A, June 2, 1882, vice Doherty, promoted. Strength of National Guard July 1, 1882: Battery A, 69; 1st regiment, 486; 2d regiment, 574; 3d regiment, 441; 4th regiment, 482; 5th battalion, 187. Total, 2,239. Gain since November, 1881 236. Loss since November, 1881, 321.

THIRTEENTH NEW YORK—Col. D. E. Austen.—This regiment, except members who have qualified as marksmen, in fatigue uniform, knapsacks and overcoats rolled, and with one day's cooked rations, went to Creedmoor for rifle practice on Friday, July 14th, at 7:15 A. M. Officers paraded with white helmets.

FORTY-SEVENTH NEW YORK—Col. T. V. Tuttle.—This regiment is directed in G. O. No. 7, of July 5, to assemble at the armory in fatigue uniform, knapsacks and overcoats rolled, at 9 A. M. on Monday, July 24, 1882, to proceed to camp, where it will remain until Saturday, July 29. The 17th separate company, Capt. T. Miller, Jr., detailed for duty with this regiment at the camp, is ordered to report, fully uniformed, armed and equipped, on above date, at 10 A. M. The regiment will be inspected and mustered in camp on Thursday, July 27, at 3:30 P. M., and the commandant hopes that, for the credit of the regiment, every man will be present. The 17th company will be inspected on the same day. Baggage must be plainly marked with owner's name, and delivered to the quartermaster at the armory before 8 A. M. July 24, and will be allowed as follows: Officers, one valise or small trunk; each member of band, one valise; each company, one chest; enlisted men will carry in their knapsacks blouse, white cross and body belts, extra underclothing, and the necessary articles for cleaning brasses. No member will be allowed to wear citizens' clothes in or about the camp. Officers, at their own expense, are allowed one servant. No excuse for absence will be received, excepting sickness, and then only on the presentation of the proper certificate. Reveille at 5:45 A. M. Each company will be marched to and from its meals by the 1st serjeants. The guard reports for meals one relief at a time. The use of all ale, beer, wines or spirituous liquors is absolutely forbidden in camp, excepting on the prescription of the medical officer of the post or regiment. Company drill at 7 A. M. in fatigue uniform. Guard mounting at 9 A. M. in full dress. Battalion drill at 10:10 A. M. in fatigue uniform. Dress parade at 6:40 P. M. in full dress uniform. Tattoo at 9:45 P. M. Taps at 10:30 P. M. Company commanders will report to the adjutant the result of each roll call, names of absentees, and all delinquencies and unsoldier-like conduct. Company morning reports will be handed to the adjutant before 8 A. M. Passes must be given to the sergeant of the guard on return, the sergeant will mark them with time of receipt and the condition of the parties returning them and hand them in with his guard report. Old guard will be excused from all duty until 6 P. M. on day of relief. Calls will be sounded as directed in G. O. No. 5, c. s. A. G. O. The guard, composed of details from each company, in proportion to its strength, will be mounted, posted and relieved, according to G. O. No. 12, c. s. A. G. O. Special attention is called to pars. 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 40, 48, 78, 99, 103, 104, 106, 107, 113, 115, 116, 137, 167, 168, 169, 233, 240, 241. Each soldier is held responsible for the condition of his arms and accoutrements. The rifles must be kept perfectly clean at all times in every part. All metallic parts of the accoutrements and uniform must be kept bright. No soldier is to seek the services of the armorer except by permission of his company commandant.

OHIO.—Our correspondent writes: The 1st regiment of Ohio National Guards went to Richmond, Ind., on Monday, July 10, for a week's encampment, under orders of the Adjutant-General of Ohio. It is an unusual thing for the regiment to go out of the State to camp, but the old saying, "go away from home for a welcome," holds good with the military as well as among relatives. The 1st has encamped at many places within the border lines and has yet to record that encouragement of any kind was ever given them. The 1st regiment was not only invited to encamp at Richmond, Ind., but \$500 was subscribed by the generous citizens of that beautiful city to induce the crack regiment of Ohio to come and visit them. Every inducement, pecuniary and social, has been offered the 1st to go to Richmond, Ind., by the good people of that place, showing their appreciation of the Cincinnati soldiers. A. G. O., G. O., No. 5, has prescribed a camp routine which gives the daily calls, and concludes as follows: The camp will be surrounded with a complete and efficient guard, and the officers and men thoroughly instructed in that important duty of the soldier. All guards will be taught and required to comply strictly with the rules for guard duty as laid down in the code of regulations for the O. N. G. Upton's tactics and the United States Army regulations. The men will pitch their own tents and receive regular Army rations.

MICHIGAN.—Adjt.-Gen. Robertson, under date of July 5, has issued G. O. No. 23, which directs the brigade encampment for the instruction of the State troops to be held at Island Lake near Brighton, commencing Thursday, Aug. 10, and continuing for five full days. Brig.-Gen. Withington was ordered to issue the necessary orders for the movement of the troops and the entire management of the encampment. The companies had to move so as to reach camp and report for duty at reveille of the 10th. The troops were enjoined to enter camp with determination to occupy the entire period in acquiring the instruction contemplated by the law authorizing the encampment. The necessary arrangements for transportation are under direction of the Q. M. General.

UNDETERRED by the fate of Gorringe, who has been brought under censure of the Navy department because he has thought to make the pen mightier than the sword, Lieut. W. W. Kimball, U. S. N., has published in the *International Review* for July an article entitled "A Glance at Our Maritime Affairs." He does not, however, express any opinion on naval affairs, but confines himself to our mercantile Marine, ending by expressing the optimistic hope that those of us who are young and optimistic may live to see the day when an observer on the Battery, at New York, can note that some of the passing ocean steamers fly the American flag; "and deep down in our hearts cherishes a dear, though a fainter, hope, a hope that, not in our generation, but some time in the dim far-off future, there may come such an American maritime millennium that it may be possible to see a flagship of United States squadron that bears a resemblance—albeit as it may be, but still a traceable resemblance—to a real man-of-war.

MAJOR Horace Jewett, 16th U. S. Infantry, has changed station to Fort Davis, Texas.

## THE NEW PALLISER SHOT.

The London *Morning Post* of June 17, says of the new ribbed and jacketed Palliser shot:

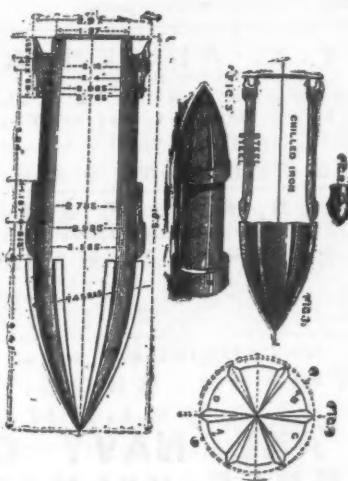
The performances of these new projectiles having attracted much attention, we shall try to give a short description of them. As money was only wasted in firing at steel faced plates shot, which were designed only to penetrate soft iron plates, the Surveyor-General of Ordnance caused it to be intimated to the late Sir William Palliser that his new design of his would be carefully considered. The wisdom of this decision was fully proved last week at Shoeburyness. According to a scientific contemporary the new shot went clean through the steel-faced plate and the timber, the projectiles breaking themselves on an old iron target in the rear, whereas the old pattern shot fired on the same occasion only "splashed" on the plate. The design of the new shot may be given under four heads. First, the diameter of the body of the projectile is somewhat reduced, so that the weight of the shot being the same, the same amount of work as the old pattern shot is done on a smaller area of plate. Secondly, this smaller diameter of shot admits of ribs or knife edges commencing in almost a hair line at the extreme point of the shot and enlarging with the gradually increasing section of an equilateral triangle to nearly the full size of the bore of the gun. Thirdly, when the curve of the head of the shot reaches its fullest diameter the body of the shot commences to slope towards its base. Thus the curve of the head and the slope of the body form an angle which is the thickest part of the shot, and only this angle grinds on the inside of the plate when being forced through it. Hence the shot has not to force its long tail or body through the plate, but only its head up to a point represented by its thinnest part. The great advantage conferred by this slope to the rear was, doubtless, that the steel jacket, which when shrunk on filled the bore of the gun and supported the chilled iron body on impact, could become moveable; that is, when the shot entered the plate up to its greatest diameter the jacket would, of course, come off the slope to the rear, and the projectile would thus shake off a useless encumbrance at the very moment it required all its precision to penetrate the plate; it would not, in short, have to drag its jacket along with it. This moveable jacket is the invention and patent of Capt. Edward Palliser. With regard to the ribs, our contemporary says "there is every appearance of the ribs having assisted in a remarkable way to pass the plate and help the passage of the shot." It would appear, therefore, that the four conditions given above perfectly fulfilled their purpose. The gun employed was the 13-pounder field gun and the steel-faced plate was four inches thick. We believe it is the intention of Captain Edward Palliser to supply a thicker plate for the next experiment. Should our field guns be enabled to penetrate five inches of compound armour the power of our guns will simply have been doubled.

We learn that since the death of Sir William Palliser his brother, Capt. Edward Palliser, has been at work developing this invention for the benefit of the widow. The claim for these projectiles is that their effect is to double the power of penetration of the guns which use them, so that guns which are not now rated as armor piercing guns take rank as such when served with the ribbed and jacketed shot. Lieut. Bixby, Corps of Engineers, was present at the trial referred to, and paid special attention to the result of each round. He will make a report to the War Department.

The London *Engineer* says of the trial: "The character of the holes and appearance of the plate were most remarkable. Each hole showed six grooves sharply and cleanly cut through the plate by the ribs of the shot, and further, the hole seemed to be so far misshapen as to look hexagonal. The ribs remained almost unbroken on the projectiles, although the heads were scored and polished by the violent friction. Alto-

gether, Capt. Palliser must be congratulated on the very remarkable success of his shot. Both bands and ribs have apparently done excellently, and this is the more important because we hear that the manufacture of steel shot even of 10in. calibre is at a standstill. Those fired at Spezia by Armstrong in 1879 from the 100-ton gun were apparently very good. They were made by Whitworth, who, for some reason, cannot be induced to make them now. There seems, then, a special opportunity for chilled shot if they can be got to stand up now. We need hardly point out that there are many points to be considered. It remains to be seen whether the shot can be prevented from breaking across about the junction of body and head, which would prevent the hope of fire being carried into the interior of a ship—at best very difficult task. Then the ribs may prove to interfere with accurate flight; but all this can be tried in time, and we must not put difficulties in the way of so successful an attempt as Capt. Palliser is engaged in, and in a direction in which success is much needed. Further experiments are needed, and it is to be hoped that the government may see their way to carrying out some at least of these experiments on an adequate scale."

We reproduce from the *Engineer* these illustrations of the new shot with the description which follows:



The Palliser shot first proposed had two advantages over the projectile previously employed: First, it was of hard, rigid, though brittle, material; secondly, its point was sharp, being in fact, a considerable sharper ogival than those finally adopted in the service which were in this respect altered by the committee

for the worse. The hardness enabled the projectile to stand up to its work; the sharp point told in two ways. For one it enabled it to penetrate far enough to get considerable support from the surrounding armor before the full shock of resistance fell on it. We are discussing this question critically, because we know of no place where it is dealt with. Fairbairn, who was one of the members of the original Committee on Iron Plates, showed by experiment that a certain flat-headed shot required 55.32 tons pressure per square inch to crush it, while a hemispherical one yielded under 26.88 tons. This is due to the same mechanical action that causes an arc to yield laterally. A pointed shot resisted by a hard surface which acts on it while the point only is in contact, then, may yield outward when the same projectile entering soft material would only encounter the still resistance when its head had entered the armor, and when it experienced no more outward thrust than a flat-headed projectile. The second advantage of a sharp point is due to the fact that armor yields by tearing open at the back. In this a sharp point has a great advantage, because it gets close to the tearing spot and so acts immediately and locally. From the above it may be seen how admirably a rigid shot with a sharp point acts on soft armor; while, on the other hand, the introduction of steel plates calls for tenacity to resist yielding outwards which chilled iron does not possess. Hence the aim of chilled shot against iron, although it compared well even in recent comparative trials compared with the best steel shot against soft iron. The Surveyor-General of Ordnance in 1882 invited Sir William Palliser to design a special form of chilled projectile for hard armor. Sir William then made a shot—Fig. 3—with two peculiarities: (1) It had longitudinal ribs on its head, which he hoped might assist in breaking up the steel face of the plate, experience having shown what a great matter it is to injure the continuity of any resisting steel surface and so attack it, as it were, locally and unevenly. (2) It was supported by a band of wrought iron or steel round the body, so as to hold together on the shock of impact. The shot in Fig. 1 embodies one or two further improvements, due either to Sir William or his brother, Captain Edward Palliser, we presume.

It may be seen that there are two steel jackets; the outer one

simply holds on to the body of the projectile, which is of decreased size, but below the curve is of cylindrical form. The outer jacket holds on to the inner one, of which the exterior is conical. The head between the ribs is of decreased diameter, corresponding to that of the inner jacket. Consequently it is hoped that the shot may enter the target in a hole of the decreased size, experiencing a corresponding smaller amount of resistance, the exterior jacket stripping off an iron belt band. This last advantage might exist in the case of steel-clad armor, but hardly in the case of hard steel, which breaks up and cracks, and is not punched in a clean hole. It will be seen that the fact of an armor-piercing shot having decreased diameter in this way does not affect the diameter of other projectiles fired from the same gun, such as common shell, whose internal capacity is a matter of importance.

The idea of this shell we think very good. Chilled iron shot would of course benefit by a jacket of this kind much more than those of softer metal. A steel shot often yields at the mid-size, as shown in Fig. 2, while a chilled shot shatters without setting up. Such action, as is seen in Fig. 2, would tear a steel jacket from the front edge instead of acting on it evenly all over.

We believe that Capt. Palliser has also proposed to employ steel ribbon as an alternative arrangement for the jackets shown in Fig. 1. It may possess three advantages: (1) It has the tangential strength of a continuous spiral; (2) the actual tensile strength of a steel ribbon is greater than of steel of large cross section, apart from the question of the spiral being unbroke by a cross seam; (3) it can be applied by being wound on at the desired tension without heat, which may interfere with the temper of the metal.

The design of the shot in Fig. 1 is to retain the interior jacket and hold together in penetration. If this enabled a shell to penetrate armor before bursting, of course an enormous advantage would be secured. In fact, this is the object aimed at in the best forged steel shell, but which has been only very occasionally achieved. It must still be regarded as a possible achievement, but not one that can at all be secured as yet. Sir Joseph W.

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worth's recent refusal to supply any more forged steel shell comes at an unfortunate time for the solution of this problem.

With regard to the decreased area of resistance, or decreased diameter of the shot, on which Capt. Edward Palmer lays official stress, we would call attention to Fig. 4, the front view of the head, in which it may be seen that the annular space between the circles A and B is considerable. This represents the decreased space except that of the cuts made by the ribs, and these cuts are only continuations of cutting lines begun from the entrance of the projectile's point, and, as experience shows, easily made.

Mr. ROBESON having referred in a recent debate concerning the cost and value of the unfinished ironclads, to Mr. Nathaniel McKay in a way which that gentleman did not appreciate, the latter writes to the New York *Herald* a letter containing some severe strictures upon the Senator, saying:

I give below the cost of iron armor plating for the *Amphitrite*, *Terror*, *Maddock* and *Miantonomoh*, in Europe, viz.:  

|         |                      |             |
|---------|----------------------|-------------|
| 28,000  | 2 inch, at \$3 1/2c. | \$1,930 00  |
| 175,140 | 3 inch, at 6c.       | 10,508 40   |
| 16,266  | 4 inch, at 7 1/2c.   | 1,219 95    |
| 100,800 | 5 inch, at 8c.       | 8,064 00    |
| 40,820  | 6 inch, at 8 1/2c.   | 3,427 20    |
| 282,210 | 7 inch, at 9c.       | 25,401 60   |
|         |                      | 650,768     |
|         |                      | \$50,601 15 |

This is the same price that was offered for these vessels and can be furnished for the same price to-day. The *Miantonomoh* armor was bought in Europe. You allowed \$171,600 for each vessel. The price, \$50,601.15 does not include bolts or putting on, which item would be about \$15,000. The steel armor can be furnished to-day at a less price than was allowed for iron in the 3d of March contracts, and I am pre-

pared to deliver it at a less price, the steel to come from the largest makers in the world. Now you want to carry out your 3d of March contracts. I come forward and give figures and facts and you storm and rave over them. You must throw aside those pet contracts made without warrant of law. I shall not criticize now your acts in the Navy Department, but may in future. I have some twenty years' experience in Navy matters and know well how you transacted your business. I am prepared to establish all the facts in regard to the cost to complete those ships before any board of officers of the United States Navy. You will never get any officer of the United States Navy to sanction those contracts unless Congress so directs. In my letter of March 20, wherein I stated the appropriation could be reduced some \$700,000—this was for the *Terror*, *Maddock*, and *Amphitrite*. Since then I have made the calculation of the cost to complete the *Puritan* and find the whole amount of deduction upon the 3d of March contracts will be \$1,373,021.81, if they are offered for public competition.

A DESPATCH of July 9, from Constantinople, says: A special commission of experts having reported that the torpedo defence nets now used in the English, French and other navies, and pronounced a perfect protection against the Whitehead, Lay and other systems of offensive torpedoes, are of no avail against the Berdan torpedo as recently modified, the Sultan yesterday approved a contract for 200 Berdan torpedoes, General Berdan to supply the materials, the government to furnish the labor. The price agreed upon is \$500,000. The sum has been deposited by the Turkish government with General Berdan's bankers. The Sultan has given orders that the work of getting ready the torpedoes be carried on night and day. These torpedoes have twice the speed, twice the range and four times the accuracy of the Whitehead torpedoes.

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\* Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cures all female complaints by removing the cause.

#### MARRIED.

CORNISH-KETCHUM.—At Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday, July 5, 1882, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Wm. Taftuck, D. D., LESTER W. CORNISH, U. S. A., to CATHARINE D., daughter of Jas. Ketchum.

#### BIRTHS.

ALLEN.—At Elko, Nevada, June 9, 1882, to Matis L., widow of the late deceased Lieut. Wm. Allen, 12th Infantry, U. S. Army, a son.

#### DIED.

CUSHING.—At Providence, R. I., June 14, 1882, Mr. George W. Cushing, father of Maj. Samuel T. Cushing, Subsistence Department, U. S. Army.

S. G. R.—At Washington, D. C., June 30, 1882, MARY ROY DE LAKEMISTRE, wife of Professor Edward Seager, U. S. Navy, retired.

TATEM.—At Philadelphia, July 2, 1882, ROBERT L. TATEM, formerly Sailmaker, U. S. Navy.

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Statement for the Year Ending Dec. 31, '79.  
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NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
 BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,  
 Washington, D. C., July 12, 1882.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish Timbers and other materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock M., the 8th of August next, at which time the bids will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington," and must be inscribed "Proposals for Timber, &c., for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from ordinary business letters.

Printed schedules of the various Yards with instructions to bidders, forms of offers and other information can be obtained on application to the Purchasing Paymaster, or Commandants of the respective Navy Yards, or to the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department.

No contracts will be awarded until after appropriations to cover the same have been made by Congress, and been duly approved.

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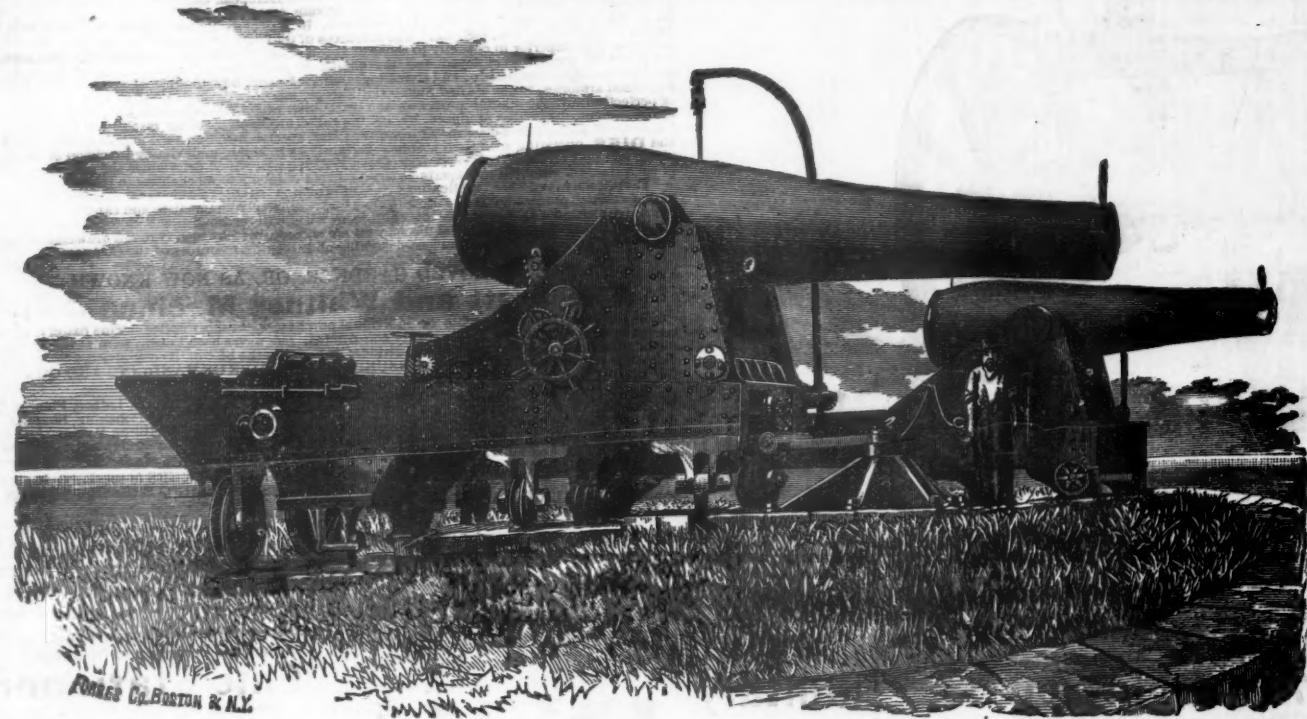
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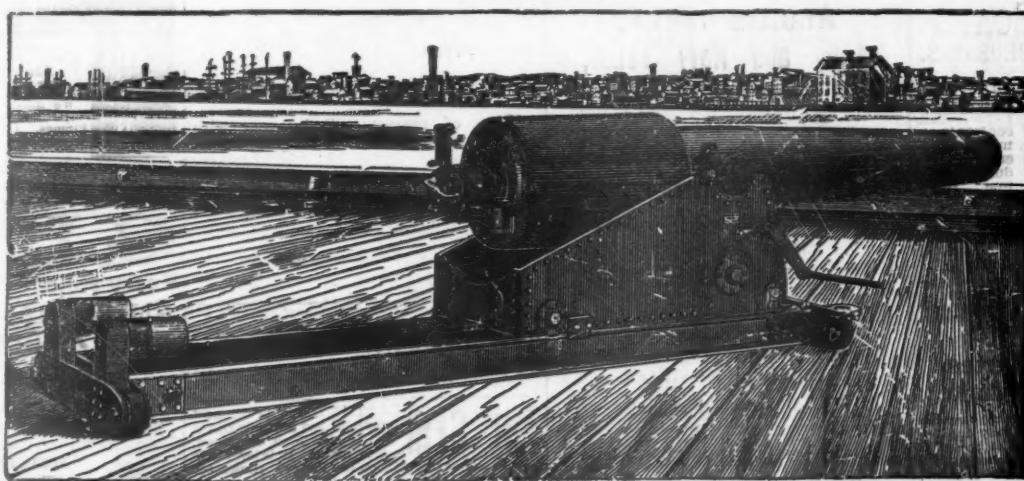
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